THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,

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C. B. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR,
R. D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

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Address THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

LYON, SHORB & CO.,

121 Water street,

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL SIZES OF

MERCHANT BAR IRON,

Of the "Sligo" & "Tyrone" brands.

Gold Closed in New York Last Evening at 112.

CITY ITEMS.

Dr. Wilson's Great Remedy for Consumption

Is proving itself every day to be the greatest known medicine for the cure of Consumption. Read the following as a sample of letters received nearly every day, testifying to its wonderful virtue and efficacy:

JACKSONVILLE, August 2 1865.

MR. JOSEPH FLEMING—SIR:—I wish you to send me another package of Dr. Churchhill's medicines for Consumption. I received the former package. I think it is performing a cure. You will find $3 30 enclosed. Direct to Wind Ridge, Greene county, Pa.

JAS. COATES.

The sole agency for this great medicine is at Joseph Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 84 Market street. Sent by mail anywhere on receipt of $3 30.

Wholesale and Retail.

The attention of country merchants is invited to an examination of the stock of hats and caps at the extensive and popular house of William Fleming, No. 129 Wood street. You will at all times find at this establishment a first class stock as regards quantity, quality and style, all of which will be sold at less prices than at any other house in the city. WILLIAM FLEMING, Wholesale and Retail Hat and Cap House, No. 129 Wood street.

Beaver Female Seminary

And Musical Institute. Three spacious brick buildings. The ablest faculty to be found connected with any exclusively female school. Next term of fourteen weeks opens September 12, 1865. For catalogues, address Rev. R. F. Taylor, Beaver, Pa.

A Certain Cure.

The only *certain*, safe and effectual remedy for Cholera, Diarrhœa and Dysentery is the medicine prepared and sold only at Fleming's Drug Depot, No. 84 Market street. Don't endanger your life by using worthless articles, when a sure cure is sound in this.

Undine Boat Club.

A meeting of the Undine Boat Club will be held at No. 37 Fifth street, on Saturday evening, August 12, at 7½ o'clock. A general attendance of the members is requested. By order of the President. B. DARLINGTON, Secretary.

Hunt's Bloom of Roses

Imparts a delicious color to the cheeks or lips, and is so natural that its use cannot possibly be detected even with a microscope. Sold at McClarran's Drug Store, 88 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street.

Lime.

Shortlidge & Co., Bellefonte, Pa., are supplying parties with the best white wood-burnt lime offered for sale in the Pittsburgh market.

Upham's Curling Cream

Gives a natural and beautiful curl to the hair. Sold at McClarran's Drug Store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street.

Lubin's Cocoanut Cream

Sold by Dr. J. M. Fulton, Nos. 67 and 69 Fifth street, is a most delightful preparation for the hair, and we are pleased to learn that it is coming into very general use. The Doctor also keeps a full supply, at his well-known Drug Store, of Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicines.

Croquet.

The only out-door game for ladies and gentlemen. Sets of implements for this new and charming game, with full direct ons for playing, may now be had of Davis, Clarke & Co., 93 Wood street.

Stationery.

Oil leases, legal blanks, time books, check books, blank books and gold pens for sale by Myers, Schoyer & Co., 59 Fifth street.

Itch, Itch, Tetter, Tetter.

Use Swayne's Ointment. Sold at McClarran's Drug Store.

Kenwood Boarding School

For Boys.—The eleventh academic year will begin September 11th. For catalogues, address Rev. J. P. Taylor, New Brighton, Pa.

Hunt's White Enamel,

For the Skin and Complexion, sold at McClarran's Drug Store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street.

Base Ball.

There will be a meeting of the Lincoln Base Ball Club held at the rooms of the Pittsburgh Gymnasium this evening at half past eight o'clock.

Indigo, Indigo.

For a good and reliable article go to McClarran's Drug Store.

Country Merchants

Call at McClarran's Drug Store.

SATURDAY MORNING COMMERCIAL.

CHEAPEST PAPER OF THE DAY.

A PAPER EXPRESSLY FOR THE FAMILY.

TERMS:

For One Year.....$1 50
In Clubs of Twenty..... 1 00

Contents of Weekly Commercial, Aug. 12:

I.—FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD—A variety of useful information, adapted to the season.
II.—OUR CROP CONDITION AND INDEPENDENCE—Letters from a wide district of country, relative to crops—grasses especially—particularly interesting.
III.—THE REBEL GOLGOTHA—The horrors of the Andersonville Prison, where our brave men were tortured to death.
IV.—THE ATLANTIC CABLE—The progress and break.
V.—SCIENCE, ART AND INVENTION—Valuable information on a variety of subjects.
VI.—THE FIENDISH TORTURES—More about the inhumanity of Andersonville.
VII.—CHOICE POETRY—"Sleep;" "The Old Letter."
VIII.—OUR DISABLED HEROES—A Home for them in Pittsburgh—A Noble Philanthropy.
IX.—EDITORIALS—On the leading Topics of the Day.
X.—GENERAL INTELLIGENCE—Accidents, crimes and fires.
XI.—PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.
XII.—STATE ITEMS—Items of State Intelligence condensed.
XIII.—THE MARKETS of the Leading Ports of the country.
XIV.—THE PITTSBURGH MARKETS—Petroleum—Iron—General—Grain and Family.
XV.—LOCAL NEWS of Current Events.

Besides a variety of choice reading, carefully prepared for the COMMERCIAL. No other paper has so much—no other paper is so cheap.

COMMERCIAL,
PITTSBURGH.

The Prices of Iron and Nails.

A Convention of the iron manufacturers of the West was held in the Iron Association rooms in this city yesterday, at which the prices for iron and nails were fixed as follows: Four and a quarter rates for iron and five and a quarter rates for nails; terms, sixty days, or three per cent. off for cash.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

The sales in this market yesterday, principally on Philadelphia account, amounted to 9,460 barrels, to wit: 6,200 refined, 3,160 crude, 100 tar. Recent transactions have indicated a large increase in Philadelphia shipments,

If the masses of people are not held fit to vote, then they can't sustain free institutions.

We venture to assert that nearly every person who reads the above will conclude that it is taken from an article advocating negro suffrage. Such is not the case. It is from an article in a Democratic exchange lamenting loudly that the men who were in rebellion for four years are not permitted to exercise the right of suffrage without qualification. But of course, from such a source, we have no reason to expect anything but a fight in favor of the Southern traitors.

EMIGRANT MOVEMENTS.—Between the 1st of January and the 1st of July, fourteen thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight emigrants passed over the Pennsylvania Railroad, an increase of two thousand one hundred and forty-one over the same period last year. The number in each month was as follows:

January	347	May	3,147
February	1,001	June	3,312
March	1,657	July	2,917
April	1,936		

Parties are building a theatre in Pithole City, and a new theatre is in process of construction in Titusville.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 11, 1865. NO. 232.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

MAINE UNION STATE CONVENTION.

Samuel Cony the Present Governor Re-nominated.

The Platform Adopted.

PORTLAND, August 10.—The Union State Convention met here to-day at ten o'clock. The attendance was large with a full representation from the whole state. The Convention was organized with Hon. John A. Peters of Bangor as President. A Vice President from each county, and E. Powell, Alden Sprague and W. H. Wheeler, as Secretaries. A Committee on resolutions was appointed.

At 11:30 A. M., a ballot was taken for Governor. The whole number of votes was 501. Samuel Cony the present Governor had 453, and was unanimously nominated. The Convention was then addressed by Hon. John Rice and Colonel Sutherland of Tennessee.

J. T. Gilmore, chairman of the Committee on resolutions, reported a series, of which the following is a synopsis:

The first recognizes the Divine hand which has led the country through the civil war and given us a lasting peace, based on the extirpation of slavery and the restoration of the Union.

The second reviews the endorsement of the principles and measures of the administration of President Lincoln, stricken down because of his devotion to human freedom and American union, and expresses entire confidence in President Johnson, in loving him desirous of restoring the just rights to all parties, and in behalf of the Union. The men of Maine pledge cordial support in the great work of securing to the National Union the restoration and equality of human rights and enduring peace.

The third asserts that it is the duty of the Government to hold the States under provisional governments, where the character of the people is found unsafe depositaries of a free republican government.

The fourth proclaims that in re-organizing the rebellious States, it is the right and duty of the Government to demand the ratification of the Constitutional amendment, abolishing slavery and the removal of all disabilities on account of color, and to secure to all perfect equality.

The fifth endorses President Johnson's sentiments that the American people must be taught that treason is a crime and must be punished, and that the law should be enforced against the late Confederate civil and military leaders.

The sixth resolves that little good will result in punishing the subordinate instruments of the late rebellion until Jeff Davis is tried and punished.

The seventh resolves that the Constitution of the United States should be amended to secure equality and uniformity of the right of representation of the States in Congress.

The eighth declares that the emancipation proclamation of President Lincoln, the enlistment of over one hundred thousand colored troops, the good faith of the colored race amidst treason, and their being paid less than the white men, the Union victories, the dangerous places, has pledged the national honor that these people shall have in fact, as in name, conferred on them all the rights of freedom, and that the people of the United States will redeem this pledge.

The ninth asserts that the highest gratitude of the people is due to the army and navy.

The tenth declares that Governor Cony has administered the affairs of the State with ability, uprightness and prudence, and no doubt the general body be our candidate. He will give expression to the same confidence, by again placing him in office.

The Resolutions were unanimously adopted and the Convention adjourned.

TROOPS GOING TO CALIFORNIA.

The Force Now Operating Against the Indians.

NEW YORK, August 10.—The 18th United States Regulars, numbering nearly 1,200 strong, left for California on the 16th. The Second United States Artillery will follow as soon as ready. During the rebellion nearly all the troops on the Pacific coast were called east, and the men now going forward will assist in subduing the Indians.

The force now operating against the Indians consists of rebel prisoners who entered the Union army rather than be sent south. They have been under drill since from three to four months, and are now organized into six regiments doing good service under the old flag.

Bank Defaulter Arrested.

NEW YORK, August 10.—The *Commercial* says: This morning but half past two o'clock, officer McCarty, of the twenty-ninth precinct, arrested Henry B. Jenkins, paying teller of the Phœnix Bank, No. 45 Wall street, on complaint of John Beck, Cashier of the Ocean Bank, who charges that, at various times, the accused has taken the sum of fifty thousand dollars, or thereabouts, from the bank, and converted the same to his own use, without the knowledge or consent of his employers. It is understood the alleged defaulter confesses to taking a large sum of money from the bank, but the exact amount he does not state.

The Cholera in Egypt.

NEW YORK, August 10.—The *Post's* Washington special says: Advices received at the State Department to-day from the American consul, at Malta, state that the cholera is raging there to a fearful extent. Communication with the adjacent islands has been suspended. Quarantine is rigidly enforced at all ports. Our Consuls at Trieste and Messina state that measures have been adopted to prevent the cholera from spreading from the ports to which it has extended from Egypt.

Races at Saratoga.

NEW YORK, August 10.—A special to the *Post* from Saratoga, 10th, says: The great three mile race to-day was won in two straight heats by the Balarownie horse, Fleetwing. Capt. Moore was badly beaten in the second heat—Time, 5:43, and 5:49. The second race of one and a half mile dash was won easily by the Cornet—Time, 2:42.

The President's Mansion.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Georgetown heights, selected by the family of President Lincoln as the preferred too far from the executive office, and the President's family having expressed a preference for the Soldiers' Home, it is probable that that place will be selected.

Destructive Fire in Williamsburg.

NEW YORK, August 10.—A fire in Williamsburg to-day, destroyed the Empire Glass Works and Sheriff's Tallow Works. Sheriff's loss is $60,000. The loss of the Glass Company is $150,000; insured for 50,000, mostly in this city and Brooklyn. Two firemen were badly injured.

Sale of Government Vessels.

PHILADELPHIA, August 10.—There was a large sale of government vessels this morning at the navy yard. A number of steamers, tugs, and sailing vessels were sold at auction by order of the Government. The attendance was large and the bidding spirited.

Herschel V. Johnson Pardoned.

NEW YORK, August 10.—The *Commercial* says: MRS. Douglas's appeal to the President for the pardon of Herschel V. Johnson, who was on the ticket with her husband as Vice President, has proved successful.

Appointments by the President.

WASHINGTON, August 10.—The President has appointed L. P. Deceano, of New York, to be Consul at Cyprus, and R. F. Farrell, of Ohio, Consul at Cadiz.

Troops Mustered Out.

WASHINGTON, August 10.—Very few troops remain in Washington to be discharged, over 10,000 having been mustered out of the service since July 26th.

STATE ITEMS.

The Beaver cemetery is said to be a perfect wilderness of weeds and shrubbery, and requires immediate attention.

A match game of cricket is to be one among the attractions at the State Fair, at Williamsport, next month.

Major-General A. A. Humphreys has assumed command of the Department of Pennsylvania, headquarters in Philadelphia.

Kennedy L. Blood is recommended by the Democracy of Jefferson county for the State Senate nomination in the twenty-second Senatorial district.

Dr. James L. Dunn has been appointed Examining Surgeon by the Commissioner of Pensions, for Connellsville; Dr. Daniel J. Brown has been appointed for Columbia.

The principal of the Union School, in the borough of Beaver, publishes each week a list of the pupils who stand "very good." This tends to make the pupils attentive, studious, and orderly, in order to get their names in print, and the result is satisfactory to both teachers and scholars.

Mrs. Susan Carmick, wife of the late Captain Stephen Carmick, died at her residence, 439 Lombard street, Philadelphia, on Monday, in the ninety-third year of her age. She lived in Philadelphia when it was occupied by the British, and remembered distinctly some incidents which occurred then. She preserved her faculties up to the time of her death, and criticised freely the speeches and doings of the prominent men of the country. A few days ago, when the news of Benjamin's arrival in Havana was received, she had one of her son in Washington, and made various quotations from a Union speech delivered by the Rebel Secretary some years ago.

DIAMOND CEMENT.—Take one pound white glue, one quart rain water, three gills alcohol, four ounces white lead; dissolve the glue in rain water; add the alcohol and dissolve again; then add the lead; boil fifteen minutes; stir all the time; bottle while hot. The above is sold as a recipe for mending wood, leather, &c., to make them as strong as before broken.

Another Tragedy.

A BIGAMIST SHOOTS HIS VICTIM.

A Former Inmate of Allegheny Penitentiary the Murderer.

Scene of the Crime Cuyahoga Co., Ohio

From the Cleveland *Herald* of Thursday we gather the particulars of a shocking murder, wherein a former inmate of our Penitentiary was the principal actor. The *Herald* says: Some six or seven years ago a man named J. W. Hughes, a Manxman, settled in this city as a practising physician. He established himself on Ontario street, and was well known; was married and had a family. He resided for some time on Bolivar street, near the market house. About eighteen months ago he secured an introduction into the family of Mr. Thomas Parsons, who has several fine daughters. He passed himself off as a single man and succeeded in engaging the affections of Miss Tamsey Parsons, the second eldest daughter. Taking her to Pittsburgh he married her. In less than six weeks after this second marriage, the family of Miss Parsons discovered that the Doctor had another wife, and, following him to Pittsburgh, succeeded in arresting and indicting him for bigamy. He was convicted and sentenced to a term in the Allegheny Penitentiary, near Pittsburgh. Through some unknown influence he was pardoned out after serving not more than five or six months. He returned to this city sometime during last spring and commenced business in an office on Ontario street. He was a man of very loose and disreputable character, and has been leading a very dissipated life, and in reality was nothing more nor less than a quack doctor.

Some three or four weeks ago he sent his first wife home to the Isle of Man. No doubt as a preparatory measure toward the execution of his murderous purpose.

The first scene presented to us in this tragedy is at the carriage stand, corner of Bank and Superior streets, on Tuesday evening, August 8. About eight o'clock in the evening, Dr. J. W. Hughes accompanied by a man named Russell, who keeps a saloon on Ontario street, made application together to several of the carriagemen to be conveyed to Bedford, in the county about twelve miles from here, on the old Pittsburgh road. He succeeded in hiring a hackman by the name of Karr, who owns a carriage and span of horses. They left here about eight o'clock in the evening, we are told, and then proceeded to Bedford and waited for an opportunity to obtain an interview with Miss Tamsey Parsons, in which he was successful, as will be seen, and endeavored to prevail upon her to forsake her home and go with him. He informed her that he would give her a certain time in which to make up her mind as to her future course, and left her closeted to have anything more to say to him, and left.

About two o'clock in the day he called at the residence of his intended victim and met her in the back garden. Approaching her he said: "Tamsey, have you made up your mind to go?" She shook her head. Then the Doctor, pulling from his breast a pistol, fired directly at her, and with the words, "Good bye, Tamsey; we shall meet again across the big waters," upon his lips, deliberately took aim, shooting her through the head. She fell, naturally enough, and while falling he cold-blooded fiend fired again, the second ball also passing through her head and instantly consigning her to eternity.

Having committed the murder, Hughes took to his carriage but abandoned it for the woods about five miles from Bedford. Officers and others were on his track, and it was not many hours when he was taken.

The citizens of Bedford and Newburg turned out en masse, joined by several returned soldiers, who were well armed, in search of the prisoner. The party with Constable Wells discovered him laying down in a thick clump of brush. Upon the approach of the posse he arose upon his knees and said he would surrender at once, handing over the fatal instrument with which he committed the atrocious deed.

He stated to the officers who had him in charge that he was fully cognizant of the penalty that attached to his fearful crime. When officer McKinstry remarked to him, "Doctor, this is a terrible crime you have been guilty of committing," he replied, "I am aware of it, but I have effected my object. I came from Cleveland with the avowed purpose of killing her, and I have done it."

A TRUSTEE.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

Hershel V. Johnson, of Georgia, has been pardoned at the solicitation of Mrs. Douglas.

A Paris correspondent hints that Napoleon intends taking up the American question on his own account soon.

The Chicago *Republican* announces that there has not been a week since its first issue that it has not paid expenses.

A boy fourteen years of age was so severely beaten in the New York House of Refuge a few days since that he died.

The cabinet makers have resumed work in Washington, and have quite a number of imaginable figures on the State. The President don't appear to encourage them, however.

A Quebec dispatch gets off a ridiculous story about Gen. Grant's view of Mexican affairs. The general never talks upon public affairs to anybody, but is necessarily forbid to do so something.

A destructive hail storm has visited Western Wisconsin, doing an immense damage to crops. The continued rainy weather is discouraging the farmers of that State.

For the first time in eleven years the board of United States Inspectors will hold their annual meeting in St. Louis next October. Supervising Inspectors from all parts of the Union will be present at the meeting, which will be of unusual importance, there being several disastrous explosions to be taken into consideration.

A discharged soldier was indicted in New York lately on a charge of attempting to pass counterfeit money, and by the advice of his attorney pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree. A few days afterwards the money in question was submitted to a broker for examination and pronounced good. The soldier was of course released.

The County Court of Henrico county, Richmond, Va., have determined that a person who had been a officer in the rebel army is incapable to qualify as the States Attorney in that county. The justices took occasion to say that they construed the Constitution for themselves and made their own decisions without regarding instructions from State officers.

A. T. Stewart & Co. recently brought suit in New York against a firm in Columbia, Georgia, for goods sold in 1860. The defendants answered that in consequence of the interruption of communication during the last four years, they had not the means of knowing that they had received the amount of goods charged for. On motion of plaintiffs' counsel the answer was stricken off as frivolous, and judgment awarded. So much for the gun-and-cotton chivalry.

Says the Chicago *Journal*, of Wednesday: Showers continue to be of daily occurrence throughout this and adjoining States, retarding harvesting operations, and increasing the anxiety and the apprehensions of the farmers. Much of the wheat and oats has been secured, however. The *Journal* adds: The unfavorable harvest weather is again having its effect in our grain market. Wheel advanced 7@7½c., flour 30c, corn 1@2c, oats 1@5c. barley 2@5c and rye 1@2c.

Late advices from California state that the Mexican Republic loan placed upon the market in that State some time ago, is being pushed with great energy and meeting with much success. The thirty thousand stand of arms purchased for Juarez several months ago in San Francisco, seized by our government authorities and afterwards released, have been seized on an attachment for debt due by the agent in charge of them. Juarez has issued a decree annulling the sequestration of the church property by Maximilian, on the ground of the latter being a usurper.

POLITICAL.

The Union County Convention of Franklin, met in Chambersburg, on Tuesday, and nominated the following ticket: Assembly—Colonel F. S. Stumbaugh; Sheriff—Captain John Doebler; Treasurer—Major John Hasler; District Attorney—Colonel D. W. Rowe; Surveyor—Emanuel Kuhn; Commissioner—Daniel Skinner; Director of Poor—Jas. H. Clayton; Auditor—Samuel Nevin; Coroner—Dr. Charles F. Macby. Colonel A. K. McClure was not a candidate for the Legislature. T. J. Nill, delegate to the State Convention, was instructed to support General J. P. Harris for Auditor General. The Administrations of President Johnson and Governor Curtin were warmly endorsed.

Colonel McClure, editor of the Chambersburg *Repository*, in explaining, according to his knowledge, how the Philadelphia appointments were made, pays the following compliment to Congressmen: "Any cord of average blockheads could not have raised so fatal an issue as did the Philadelphia Congressmen. They are enjoying the highest honors of their respective districts, and the people are full of jealous of the inordinate assumption of power on the part of those they have clothed with authority. The offices of Philadelphia belong to the State, or to the city, or to the People, and are not mere elements of power to be wielded by Representatives. So they were regarded, and so the President has decided—assuming even to offend, or what is worse for them, to dwarf four Congressmen of his own faith rather than offend the people."

Mr. John K. Lewis, of East Mahoning township, Indiana county, while riding homewards one day last week, was so seriously injured by his horse shying upon him as to cause his death in a few days.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON COLLEGE.

The Union of the Colleges—How it was Perfected—The Status of the New Institution—Dr. Scott an L. L. D.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

WASHINGTON, August 8.

Your correspondent "Aegis" in giving a pleasing and just account of the commencement at Canonsburg on the 24 inst., has fallen into a mistake which is annoying and injurious in proportion to its prevalence. He refers to Canonsburg not only as "the well known seat of the late Jefferson College," but as "*none the seat of the united college of Washington and Jefferson.*" The obvious inference is that the consolidated institution is now established wholly or at least mainly at Canonsburg, and that at Washington nothing or but little remains save the memory of the past. Nothing could be further from the real state of the facts. Such a view of the case is in direct opposition to the careful terms of the new charter, and as clearly to the uniform action of the trustees under it. The liability of persons who have not informed themselves upon the subject, and of correspondents of the press, especially, to fall into this misapprehension—doubtless by mere inadvertence and without improper design—makes the only real danger of apathy, not to say of discord and opposition among the widely scattered friends of the two old colleges. You will please therefore to allow a statement of the case as it is.

The efforts made for union and consolidation in various quarters, especially by the Alumni of both colleges in concert, at last resulted in the adoption by the Trustees of a compromise of claims and interests, by the new arrangement, as set forth in the charter, the three classes of the Academical Department, over Senior, Junior and Sophomore, are to be instructed at Canonsburg. The Freshman class and Preparatory Department, together with a new Department in Science, embracing a course of three years, with regular graduation, under the title of B. S. (Bachelor in Science,) is to be conducted at Washington. At the latter place, it is proposed to add an Agricultural Department, as soon as the requisite legislation can be had. The word "College" is never used in the charter, or in the action of the Trustees, except as designating the whole, viz: the Academical and Scientific branches alike. They are to be under one and the same Board of Trustees. They are to be governed by the same Faculty.—The President residing at Canonsburg, and the Vice President at Washington, and all the Professors holding the same rank. Four Professorships, besides the Presidency, have been established at Canonsburg, and four, including the Vice Presidency, at Washington. As the latter pertain to a course more or less new, and leaving no special reference to the practical callings of life, outside of the regular professions, it may be proper to set them forth by their titles. They are as follows, viz: The Chair of Ancient Languages, which is committed to the Vice President, the Rev. James Black; the chair of Mathematics and Mechanics; the Chair of Applied Science, and that of English Literature and History. One of these chairs will be left vacant until the funds will warrant the appointment of the fourth Professor. The Annual Commencements are to be held at the two places alternately, and the graduates of both branches will receive their degrees at the same time. By the terms of Mr. Watson's will, a worthy child, not more than one-half of the revenues of the institution are to be expended in support of the branch at Washington. The Trustees number thirty, fifteen having, according to the charter, been chosen by each of the old boards, and the thirty-first, Dr. Beatty, having been elected both by the Washington and Jefferson boards of the board, by the thirty members, duly organized. The proceedings of the new board have been marked with harmony and fidelity to the best interests of the college. We are hoped that by keeping the two branches of the College fairly abreast and thereby uniting them for the time in the same general interest, old jealousies will speedily be supplanted by a new life in progress commensurate with the demands of the times. The unanimous election of Dr. R. J. Breckinridge, LL. D., to the Presidency is an earnest of what the trustees intend to do.

Having thus corrected a misapprehension largely prevalent in some quarters, and likely to be extended, though not designed, by the article of your correspondent, it is given pleasure to endorse his just and warm-hearted notice of the late commencement, and to congratulate, as well as his hopes for the future of the consolidated Colleges.

The degree of D. D., with admirable propriety, conferred the honorary degree of LL.D. upon the retiring President of Washington College, Dr. Scott. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon the Rev. John Hall, of Ireland.

Yours Truly, A TRUSTEE.

Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad.

The Road Nearly Completed Through Direct Route to Cincinnati—The Names of Stations between Pittsburgh and Steubenville—The Town of Midway and its Prospects.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

MIDWAY, WASHINGTON Co., Pa., August 9, 1865.

The Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad is about to be completed, a consummation most devoutly wished, by the good people hereabouts, during these very many years. It passes over fertile portions of Allegheny and Washington counties, and through a section abounding in bituminous coal, and in limestone. In connection with the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad, it will be opened under the style of the "Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati," forming a direct route, "without change of cars," for the Queen City of the West, the new stations are, Pittsburgh, South Pittsburgh, Temperanceville, Nimick, Sheridan, Mansfield, Walker's Mills, Nicholson, Havelock, Midway, Bulger, Burgettstown, Hendersonville, Hanlin, Donegal, Holliday's Cove and Steubenville, reaching the latter point inside of forty-three miles, and saving more than thirty over the "circumbendibus."

At the head waters of Robinson's run, six miles from Burgettstown, three from Havelock and two from Candor, is a region of some four thousand acres, recently known as Caverly, but hereafter to bear the name of Midway, from the fact of the village in the centre of the plateau being the exact half way station between Pittsburgh and Steubenville. Although once a wide-awake little place, boasting of its "brave men and fair women," a postoffice, mill, &c., it has not improved as was anticipated by its founders, from the fact that it has had no public communication with the rest of mankind. The inhabitants, however, are highly respectable, and are noted for morality, temperance and enterprise. Spirituous liquors are not sold in the village, and the citizens (principally O. S. Presbyterians) may be emphatically styled a church-going people. Recently some advance has occurred in real estate, owing to the prospect of an early completion of the railroad.

The "Midway Farmers' Club" have secured very eligible grounds adjoining the railroad station, for the erection of a large, capacious grain elevator establishment, and other desirable improvements are in contemplation. Quite a number of Pittsburghers have recently been negotiating for certain lands near by, with a view to summer homes—dear, delightful spots—where, escaping from the heat and dust of the city, their families may cultivate a taste for the beautiful in nature, and enjoy the healthful breezes of the fields and groves. From any position, the views are commanding and extensive, and lovely, and the view of the valley, railroad, and the winding of the stream, is enchanting to the beholder. The land here is underlaid with the Pittsburgh seam of coal, and rejoices in limpid springs, flourishing groves, and a soil which never fails to reward the labors of the husbandman. A project is on foot to erect a flour mill, but of this and some other things, anon.

Yours, &c., J. M. C.

OIL CITY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Trot at Oil City Park—The Pittsburgh Horse Defeated.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

OIL CITY, August 9.

There was some excitement yesterday among the sporting fraternity here, caused by the fact that a grand trot was announced to come off at the Parkison Mile Course. The course was quite large. The horses entered were—"American Star," from Pittsburgh, and "Sir Walter," for a purse of $400, mile heats, best three out of five. There was some delay in the appearance of "Sir Walter," owing to his sulky being out of repair. The betting was three to one on "Star." The horses got off well together on the first heat, and it was well contested, "Star" coming in ahead in 2:37. The second heat was more spirited than the first, and was won by "Sir Walter" in 2:34½. The betting now took a turn in favor of "Sir Walter," who won the third and fourth heats in 2:34 and 2:40 respectively, and the race. The following is the

SUMMARY:

Trot at Oil City Park, Tuesday, August 8th, for a purse of $400, mile heats, best three in five:

Mr. Roche names "American Star".....	0	0	0	
Mr. Magee names "Sir Walter".....	1	1	1	
Time—2:37—2:34½—2:34—2:40.				R.

GOLD.—An official report of all the American gold received at the United States Mint and its branches, from our first gold discoveries down to June 30, 1864, show the amount to be $357,187,-703. Of this amount Colorado, which stands next to California as a source of gold, sent to the mint nearly ten millions. North Carolina is not far short of this mark; but her mines, for some reason, have not been worked since gold was discovered in such quantities in California.

CINCINNATI AND THE SOUTHERN TRADE.—A Cincinnati letter says: From private letters, which I have seen, it looks as if business in the Southern States was now more remunerative than in the North. Both at Nashville and Huntsville goods are in demand, and cash is paid and prices are fair. Our people are rapidly re-establishing their trade with their old customers, and commerce will soon heal the wounds inflicted by politicians.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

WASHINGTON.

Order of Paymaster General.

Forgeries and Double Payments

Raising and Subsisting Troops

CLAIMS OF DIFFERENT STATES.

FREEDMEN IN THE SOUTHWEST.

LETTER FROM GEN. SPRAGUE.

Receipts from Internal Revenue.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, August 10.

The Paymaster General has issued an order calling the attention of paymasters to the

Forgeries and Double Payments

of the accounts of officers of the regular army, and of the volunteer general staff now in service, who are entitled to draw their pay monthly on individual accounts, and directs that hereafter officers of the above classes shall draw their pay from some paymaster of the pay district in which they are on duty. Chief of pay districts are ordered to immediately assign a paymaster to the special duty of paying such accounts, and prohibit any but the one so assigned from making such payment.

The following are the

Claims of the Respective States

For reimbursement by the Government for expenses incurred in raising, subsisting and equipping troops in the outbreak of the rebellion in 1861. Several of the claims have been paid in full by the Treasury. The others are held to await the production by the claimants of additional vouchers, etc. As a general thing, the accounts were presented in a bad manner, which is the true cause of the delay in their settlement. Massachusetts and Illinois were the only States whose accounts approached correctness: Indiana, $1,927,867 99; Ohio, $2,289,154 39; Massachusetts, $3,501,766 50; Iowa, $647,573 77; Wisconsin, $1,109,413 30; Illinois, 3,800,631 14; New York, $2,948,863 66; Vermont, $718,695 61; Pennsylvania, $2,118,419 33; Michigan, $832,992 28; Connecticut, $1,940,633 37; Kentucky, $2,418,198 99; West Virginia, $10,918 87; New Hampshire, $1,819,712 44; New Jersey, $646,225 82; Kansas, $12,351 04; Maine, $1,144,319 90; Rhode Island, $556,199 93; Minnesota, $25,143 17; Delaware, $9,019 20. Total amount, $27,710,851 95.

Brigadier-General Dent will doubtless relieve General Ord in the command of the garrison at Washington.

The following

Assignments of Medical Officers

Were made to-day: Assistant Surgeon G. M. Steenberg, U. S. A., to duty at the regimental headquarters of the 15th U. S. Infantry, Camp Davidson Ohio; Assistant Surgeon D. Gifrand, U. S. A., at headquarters 20th Infantry, Fort Wayne, Detroit; Surgeon E. H. Abbe, U. S. A., as Medical Director, in the Department of Missouri.

General Geo. F. Este, of Toledo, Ohio, who resigned his commission at the end of the war, has had it returned to him by the War Department. He does not propose, however, to accept the reappointment.

General Sprague, Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen, for Missouri and Arkansas, in a letter to General Howard, states that there are not a dozen freedmen west of Little Rock who draw rations from the Government. All of them are laid at work, and not only support themselves well, but save a portion of their earnings. The number of abandoned plantations in that State, he says, is large, and recommends that they be taken possession of by Freedmen's Bureau.

Hon. John Wilson

Auditor of the Treasury, left here this evening on a visit to his home in Chicago. He will be absent about two weeks.

Hon. Chas. M. Walker, 5th Auditor, has also gone North for a fortnight.

Judge Speer Adams,

Purchasing Agent for Nashville, is here.

The Receipts from Internal Revenue

To-day, were a little less than one million of dollars.

Six pardons were granted to-day.

R. F. Frawell of Ohio, was to-day appointed Consul at Cadiz, Spain.

Internal Revenue Decision.

The following rulings were made by the Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day. The assignment or transfer of a judgment should be stamped, as on an agreement or contract. Domestic bills of lading are considered as receipts and should be affixed to them and stamped as such. The bond given for the guardian of the minor heirs of a deceased soldier in order to apply for the pension bounty or arrearages of pay is subject to stamp duty of one dollar, as a bond given for the due execution and performance of the duties of any office.

A person employed by an insurance company to take the general care and supervision of the company, either at a fixed place, or by traveling from place to place, must have a license as an Insurance Agent, whether he solicits risks and negotiates insurance or not.

The Receipts of Internal Revenue

To-day, amounted to very little less than one million dollars.

Gen. Butler

Will probably attend the Convention of the Knight Templars at Columbus, Ohio, on the 5th of September.

The Guerrilla Moseby.

Whose arrest was mentioned in the dispatches of last night, is still in custody, though he will probably be released to-morrow on condition that he returns to his home in Fauquier county and remains there.

Cholera at Malta.

Advices received by the State Department to-day from our Consul at Malta state that the cholera is prevailing there to an alarming extent, and that in consequence, communication with the adjacent towns has been suspended. At Odessa, Great apprehension is felt and strict regulations have been established in consequence of the malignity of the epidemic at Constantinople.

Secretary Seward's Health.

The Secretary of State has almost entirely recovered his health, and is apparently as vigorous as at any time during the past four years. He is at the Department each day at an early hour, remaining until 4 P. M. To-day, foreign Minister day, a large number of the foreign diplomats called to tender their congratulations upon his restoration to health.

Hon. Thomas Corwin.

late Minister to Mexico, denies the statement telegraphed over the country from New Orleans, that he had written a letter to Maximilian's Foreign Minister which would warrant the inference that the United States Government entertained the idea of recognizing the French usurpation in Mexico. It is well known, however, that he favor sthe pretences of Maximilian as a means of securing to Mexico a stable government.

From Richmond.

An Important Case Pending.

The Pay of the Freedmen.

NEW YORK, August 10.—The *Tribune's* Richmond correspondent says that a very important case will shortly be brought before the United States Court, to decide whether slaves held to service after President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation had gone into effect, January 1st, 1863, shall not be entitled to remuneration for their labor. Col. Brown, Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau, is busy preparing such a case against John Minor Botts, who refuses to pay the wages of a negro servant held up to the time of Lee's surrender, notwithstanding that the negro could have gone to the American forces and enlisted, or been a laborer in the Quartermaster's Department and received at least $16 per month. In view of the fact that Mr. Botts received $20,000 from our government for trespass on his property, the claim in this instance is a strong one.

A petition of colored men presented to Gen. Terry last Friday has been referred to the Provost Marshal of the district for investigation. Several arrests have been made, witnesses subpœned, and an important trial will reveal very many surprising facts. Many of the inhabitants of Richmond are making an open display of disloyal sentiments. All the colored schools in the city have been closed.

THE ASSASSINATION CONSPIRACY.

The Persons Charged with the Offense

How they Should be Tried.

The Opinion of the Attorney General.

WASHINGTON, August 10.—The Attorney General, in response to the inquiry of President Johnson, whether persons charge with the offense of having assassinated the late President should be tried before a military tribunal or a civil court, gave a written opinion sustaining the former mode of trial. This opinion has been printed. It maintains that the military tribunal exists under and according to the constitution in time of war. That the law of nations constitutes part of the law of the land, and that the laws of war constitute the greater part of the law of nations. The laws of war authorize human life to be taken without legal process, or that legal process contemplated

The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1865.

Crop Correspondence.

We shall feel under great obligations to whoever will write us, briefly and reliably, concerning the crops wherever the COMMERCIAL circulates. It is facts we want, and at the earliest possible moment, concerning every crop—not forgetting the grape. Will growers and others take a little time to contribute what they can to render as complete as possible information which, when collected, will be of great value?

Sober Second Thought.

The sentiments in the quotation below, from the Cincinnati *Gazette*, we conclude are the result of "the sober second thought," on the question of immediate negro suffrage in the South; and we regard them as deriving significance from the fact that the journal from which we quote is credited with reflecting the views of Mr. CHASE. The Chief Justice himself started out in favor of conferring on the Southern negroes the ballot as the means of defense in an immediate contest, but we have been told that he returned with views somewhat modified by observation. The quotation from the *Gazette* would seem to justify this, and is as follows:

We admit that justice would remove the disabilities of the black Americans, and make them citizens in every respect. We believe that equality before the law would eventually be the most effective emolient for the hostility of race. But we have to consider the means by which so great a social revolution can be carried, and to see that the blacks are not crushed in the operation. Under ordinary social and political conditions, even without the perplexing element of prejudice of race, *it is doubtful if many would go for so sweeping a reform as immediate conferring of the franchise on the men of legal age in a population of four millions, who had hitherto been kept in servile ignorance.* The great majority of those who advocate it in this case do so because the current political theories hold that the rebel States can be governed only by their own people, and this would put them back into the power of the disloyal, unless the loyal blacks could be brought in with votes to turn the scale in favor of the national government, and thus to protect themselves.

For our part, we do now, as we have heretofore, protest against being placed in any alternative in which we shall be compelled to call on the negro votes save as from the rebel vote. We have the right to hold the States under subjection until there is such a condition of loyalty restored in the inhabitants who before had the franchise, that we can trust the elections to them. They, as to the belligerent rights we have the right to hold them to the fate of war until we have obtained satisfaction, and can abolish belligerent conditions consistently with the safety of the nation. If we let the black vote, let us have it in addition to a loyal white vote, and because it is right, not because our own precipitancy in restoring power to a hostile population makes it necessary to call on the black Hercules to save us.

These views will command the approval of fair-minded men generally, and all such, we believe, will be equally disposed to regard with favor the following, which we quote from the Boston *Advertiser*, one of the most representative journals in New England:

It is in our judgment certain that the risk of bringing the two races into hostile relations, is greater than either the opponents or the advocates of negro suffrage are apt to realize. The former do not seem to take into account the dangerously inflammable material which will exist in the reorganized South, if the reorganization defrauds the freedman of the dearest privileges of citizenship merely because he is black; and thus draws a sharp line between a superior and an inferior race. Resentment, apprehension and discontent on the one side, and jealous and domineering pride on the other, would render such a condition of society anything but stable or safe, and would open the way for the worst of the evils which have been dreaded from immediate emancipation. On the other hand, if the policy of an imperial franchise is thrust upon the Southern States by external power, before opinion has matured, before the expediency of such a step has become clear to the Southern people, and while they are as well as rich are still in their present ignorance of the true relations of the negro to the white race, the intention is to throw the entire white vote into hostile combination against the black. In short, arbitrary and injudicious action of this kind would in the north-west line as sharply between the races as could be done by withholding the ballot, and may easily add to ordinary political animosities the hatred of industrial and rival races.

We say these are dangers distinctly visible on either hand,—not the least of the perils to be seen in steering a course which lies among difficulties and embarrassments of all sorts. In our judgment, the fact that serious risks attend decisive action in either direction, may prove to have been one of the President's reasons for leaving the initiative in the hands of the Southern people themselves, as it certainly does supply a strong argument in defense of that course. The President unquestionably desires the ultimate extension of the franchise to all men who are fit for its exercise, without regard to color. But he may well hesitate to take upon himself the consequences of saying at once to a whole population, which has for generations been accustomed to regard the negro race as inferior, that the same people require the admission of that race to entire political equality. And hesitating to do this, it would be a natural and not a hopeless course to wait and see what the course of events that the initiative towards the desired action should be taken by some party among the Southern people themselves, and in order that the coming political division in that section should not find the line drawn just where the races separate.

We do not say that this course seems to us the most promising, or indeed promising at all, as things stand now. Every day adds to the evidence which will show that the southern people are not yet ready to have the question put to them what they are willing to do with the freedmen. Loyalty needs time to grow, men need time to learn how to correctly appreciate their situation, and to comprehend something of their future prospects and duties. In this state of things it would be better, in our judgment, that the whole subject should remain in abeyance for a time, and that parties should not be invited to range themselves at present upon a question of such nature. But since the discussion has come, since on each side men persist in pressing for an instant settlement of this great topic, it is fair to recognize the fact that the President in shaping his measures has probably taken the prejudice of Southern society, taken a broader view of the case, and has comprehended its difficulties more thoroughly, than he is apt to receive credit for doing.

These quotations, we believe, reflect very nearly not only the views which lie at the foundation of the President's policy, but enlightened public sentiment in the North. We only wish the journals from which we have quoted had gone further, and examined the proposition to settle the whole question by an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall dispense with the question of color and enact that every voter shall be able to read and write. That suffrage should be based mainly on intelligence, no one will dispute, and it is difficult to perceive what higher incentive to education, in its first rudiments at least, there can be than such a rule as this. We graduate voters now from low places and under vicious influences. This would graduate them from schools under an influence without which there can be no safety to the Republic. The incentive and the influence would be universal; and the proposition, it seems to us, should challenge the approval and warmest advocacy of the Statesman and the Christian.

This is our position as to the question of suffrage—not negro suffrage merely—but all suffrage.

As to our own State, we will say that, if, "rejecting the idea of intelligence, as the rule of suffrage, immediate negro suffrage for the South, where the colored population at best has few crpabilities consistent with the idea of intelligent voting, be insisted on, then we ought, if for no other reason, on the score of consistency, and out of love for principle, to place the negro population at the North, in our own State especially, where their intelligence equals at least a considerable class of white voters, on an equality as voters with their Southern colored bretheren.

George N. Sanders.

The veritable GEORGE is in great straits—is actually running "down at heels." The rebel funds are in the vocative, and he has no longer the means to shine in society,—the necessity of making a raise in some way is becoming more and more pressing. He appears to have launched into the abduction business with a vengeance in the hope of exciting the sympathy of his secession admirers. The telegraph every day or two persists in the theory of his attempted kidnapping, but we won't be taken in. The President has not been well managed, or it would not have leaked out that it has been embarked in by himself and friends to raise the wind. There is a poor show for success, very. So far his friends in New York do not seem disposed to repeat their recent JEFF. DAVIS movement to appoint a "ways and means" Committee in his behalf, and as he has exhausted his credit in Canada, we are at a loss to know what GEORGE is going to do. It is suggested that the Government should withdraw the reward of twenty-five thousand dollars offered for his capture, as he would be dear at any price. During the war he was of but little consequence to either party, being merely the scullion of the rebel kitchen, and we can well afford to do without him now. We are in favor of withdrawing the reward, and allowing him to sink into the moral and political obliquity designed for souls so insignificant as his.

The Democratic party believes that it can give the country a better government than its opponents. In proof of it it proudly points to the past.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

The people have not believed so for the last five years. The last Government the Democratic party tried its hand at, had Richmond for its Capital, and we know it didn't prosper well. That is one reference to the past. The last hold that party will ever have on the United States Government was when the O. P. F. was President, and as his administration was unintended to furnish materials for its Richmond successor, it didn't strike the people as possessing any virtue whatever. It is a settled thing that the Government President JOHNSON administers is infinitely better than the last bogus Democratic concern, and as the latter surrendered with its commander-in-chief, we hope it will not continue its conflict with the former. The deeper we go into the past the darker it seems.

GEN. GRANT FOR PRESIDENT.—Speaker COLFAX, in addressing the miners of Nevada, said: "And, above all, let us remember that man who stands chief amongst them, modest and unassuming, and yet as inflexible and persistant as mortal man can be—our Lieutenant General, ULYSSES S. GRANT—(tremendous cheering)—worthy of a place in all our hearts; fitted to grace, as I believe he will, the first chair in the Republic of the United States."

THE Board of William and Mary College, at Williamsburg, Va., has decided to begin the regular sessions of the college with a competent faculty this fall, and, in addition, preparations will be made for extensive and efficient preparatory schools, one at the college and others at such points as may be deemed expedient.

Uniform Rule of Suffrage.

The Chicago *Republican* has entered upon a zealous advocacy of our position on the suffrage question. We are encouraged to find in all quarters undoubted indications of a submission to the sober second thought, and that journals which formerly urged the unqualified and immediate enfranchisement of the colored race,do now stand upon the better platform of an amendment to the National Constitution prescribing a uniform rule of suffrage, applicable to all the States and all colors alike. The *Republican* of Tuesday closes an able article on this subject thus:

The proper question for the people of this day is not whether negroes shall or shall not vote; but whether we should have an uniform rule by which a free citizen of the United States, native or naturalized, shall have the same right of voting wherever he may take up his residence; and whether that rule should be fixed in the Constitution above reach of the local hatreds and the local feelings of States and communities. That rule should recognize freedom as the fundamental condition for the right of voting. The additional qualification of a voter should be a capacity to read the constitution and to write his name to his oath of allegiance. Any freeman who can do this should be admitted to the polls; any man with boundless opportunities of qualifying himself in this particular, refuses to do so, may be excluded from voting without injury to personal or public liberties. If the negro be intellectually degraded; if he be ignorant and incapable of being taught, his exclusion under this rule will be general. If he thinks enough of his own and his race's position, he will qualify himself to the extent of being able to read the constitution of his country, and thus elevate himself to that general political level, we do not see on what principle of justice or reason he or any other freeman should be excluded. If the white voters, who will be generally in the majority of the States one and all in the northern and most populous States, fifty to one, choose to vote with the negro, is the responsibility of so doing with the negro or with themselves? and will it not be an argument in favor of the discriminating capacity of the freedman in the exercise of his political privileges?

The Telegraph Cable an American Invention.

The discovery of gutta percha as a non-conductor of electricity, and its adaptability to telegraphic purposes is claimed for Dr. J. J. CRAVEN, at present a Surgeon in the army and Medical Director at Fortress Monroe. When it was introduced into this country late in 1847, Dr. CRAVEN, who at that time was engaged in the superintendence of telegraphs throughout the country, obtained a sample of the first invoice, and submitted it to such tests as to convince him of the correctness of his theory. He immediately covered a piece of wire about fifty feet long, and experimented with it on the line between Washington and New York, plunging it in a creek between Newark and Elizabeth, New Jersey. The experiment lasted two hours and was a complete success. He communicated with the President of the company that he was prepared to cover a wire that would work uninterruptedly across the Hudson. The first cable successfully laid was beneath the draw at the crossing of the Passaic river; but soon after, CRAVEN accomplished his original purpose of laying a wire on the bottom of the Hudson. CRAVEN'S next step was to procure a patent for his invention, to obtain which he prepared a piece of cable and sent his application to the Patent Office at Washington. After setting forth the merits of his discovery, he declared his belief "that bays, seas and oceans would yet be crossed by the telegraph, and that the continents would be joined." The patent was refused on the ground that an English paper had stated that the new found material was a non-conductor. The objection was true in fact, but it did not properly apply to Dr. CRAVEN'S invention, for it was because of its non-conductivity that he had applied it to telegraphic purposes. It was then that CRAVEN applied himself to the study of medicine, and while others have adapted his invention and grown rich, and nations become benefitted thereby, without wealth and without fame, he has diligently pursued his new profession. When the war began he entered the service as Surgeon of the First New York Volunteers, and advanced rapidly through all the different ranks in the profession to be medical director of an army. Whatever success may attend the present effort to connect the old and the new worlds, it remains as a fact that the first wire was covered and the first cable submerged by American hands.

Business in New Orleans.

The New Orleans papers of the 31st ult., speak of the business in that city as being active, and for the season—the last of July—as evincing a lively appearance. The counting houses and sales rooms of all those who are interested in the country trade are crowded with customers. The trade is larger than was expected, and goods are taken faster than consignments arrive to supply the demand and recuperate the stocks. The sugar crop will be meagre; cotton planters are hopeful of a fair yield; the shipping business is so good that there are not vessels enough to do it.

PENNSYLVANIA OIL NO NEW DISCOVERY.—W. C. Woodbridge's "System of Universal Geography," published by Oliver D. Cooke, Hartford, 1827, thirty-seven years ago, contains the following passage:

"Springs of Petroleum are found in the United States near Green river, Ky.; in the western parts of Pennsylvania, Virginia, and in other places throughout the secondary region. It is often in connection with salt. At Old Creek, Penn., and at Seneca Lake, N. Y., it is found floating on the surface of springs in considerable quantities."

It seems wonderful that these flowing rivers of wealth should have remained comparatively unimproved up to this late day.

GEN. GRANT'S FIRST SPEECH.—At Sherbrook, Lower Canada, General GRANT made his first speech. It was to the authorities and to the point. In reply to the welcome address of the Mayor he said: "It gives me much pleasure to meet you. Towards Canada and all the British provinces I cherish only the kindest feelings." Loud cheering greeted this sentiment, and the train moved away amid much enthusiasm.

PRODUCTION OF LIQUORS.—The liquors distilled in the United States during the year ending January 1, 1866, according to the census returns, are as follows:

	No. gallons.
New England States	4,028,909
Middle States	37,705,199
Western States	44,746,198
Southern States	1,241,611
California and Oregon	560,251
Aggregate in the United States	88,00,988

The present consumption of the whole Union is fully as great as in 1860, and if the excise of $2 per gallon could be collected, the revenue therefrom would amount to $176,000,000, or enough to pay the interest on the entire national debt when all the internal revenue taxes are reduced to bonds and all the floating debt is funded. But the revenue actually derived from this source is not one-tenth of this amount. All the rest is lost by illicit distillation, smuggling and corrupt and unfaithful conduct of revenue officials.

THE PROSPECT AT THE SOUTH.—A Washington correspondent writes: The direction of the wind from all of the States lately in rebellion points to the election of delegates to the several Conventions who are Southern to the hub, and in each State there will be either a very gentle handling of the emancipation question, or else a severe combat between the delegates. The general disposition, I hear, is to shave off the subject and leave the future—the stern wants of the negroes during the approaching winter—to set the latter thinking whether or no they had not rather be on the plantation again. But this won't do. The President has emphatically stated it as a *sine qua non* that one of the requisites to a return to the Union must be the insertion of a clause in both the State and Federal Constitutions abolishing slavery, and this convention that does not do this will only waste its time and deliberations for nothing.

A LETTER from a fashionable watering place says "the long trails are seen again, with the general cry of 'Mind and from under.' Between the length and circumference of some of the dresses one is appalled in attempting to thread his way through the ball room. The Cretan labyrinth was nothing to some of the Parisian innovations. But it is idle to deny that there are great grace and elegance, as well as magnificence in all these grand displays, and the sparkling jewels upon fair arms and fingers of course add greatly to the attraction. Increased cost, increased taxes, with 'petroleum down' and 'gold up,' with diminished incomes and business, only revive the old faith that one-half the people wonder and study how the other half live."

A NEW FOWL.—A fearful giant in the shape of a barnyard fowl has been introduced into Scotland from Central India, called the "Regum Gayusa," a cut of which is given in the August number of the *American Agriculturist*. The male is thirty inches high, and appears like the Bramapootra, except that on the head a couple of minute horns arise, instead of a comb, from a heavy base which projects some distance along the upper side of the bill. The wattles are also larger and fuller. The chickens of this kind of fowl, it is reported, grow to the weight of eight pounds at seven and eight months old—limbs of course included. We have no account of the laying properties.

HAIL STORM IN WISCONSIN.—A very severe storm of rain and hail, accompanied by thunder and lightning, passed west of Madison, Monday night At Spring Green, in Sauk county, hail as large as pigeons' eggs fell, with great force, breaking all the widows on the storm side of the houses, and doing an immense amount of damage to grain of all kinds, wheat and oats being threshed as clean as though run through a machine, and corn entirely stripped of its foliage, nothing but bare stalks remaining. In Grant county, south of Boscobel, the damage to crops is as severe as at Spring Green. If the storm continued west, the destruction of crops must be immense.

GRANT AND MCCLELLAN.—It may not be generally known that immediately after the attack upon and capture of Fort Donelson by Gen Grant he was placed under arrest, yet such is the fact. Gen. Grant was never informed of the charges made against him, for his discharge was ordered without trial or court of inquiry, but he did ascertain who ordered the arrest. It was done by order of Gen. George B. McClellan. The latter subsequently wrote several cordial letters to the man whose daring an t success had a tonished and alarmed him.—*Portland Press.*

What is Gold Going to be?

From the N. Y. Commercial (Money article), Tuesday.

The gold speculation is to some extent based upon the fact that the Treasury receipts for customs largely exceed the requirements for coin interest upon the public debt. The aggregate annual interest in coin amounts to $64,609,0 00. At the same time, the customs receipts do not appear likely to be less than $90,000,000 per annum. So that we have $25,500,000 per annum of gold passing into the Treasury beyond its coin disbursements. If this surplus is allowed to accumulate in the Treasury, we have going forward a steady depletion of the supply of gold at the rate of half a million per week. The "bull" party calculate upon such being the course of affairs, and argue, apparently with much plausibility, that, with an export at the average rate of $50,000,000 per annum, and an absorption by the Treasury of $25,000,000 per annum, while the California surplus is at the rate of only $15,000,000, we are losing specie from the market at the rate of $20,000,000 per annum, or $2,500,000 per month.

This is undoubtedly true; and the fact supplies a conclusive reason why the Secretary of the Treasury should carry out in good faith the second clause of the fifth section of Act of Congress February 25, 1862, providing for a sinking fund. That section requires that the surplus of duties remaining after the payment of the coin interest upon the debt, shall be devoted "to the purchase or payment of one per centum of the entire debt of the United States, to be made within each fiscal year after the first day of July, 1862, which is to be set apart as a sinking fund, and the interest on the debt so redeemed in manner be applied to the purchase or payment of the public debt, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time direct." Under this requirement the Treasury is bound to purchase or redeem, within the current fiscal year, United States securities to the extent of one per cent. of the entire debt, or $25,000,000, and to pay to say $28,000,000 from his gold resources. To do this would require about $20,000,000 of coin. If the Secretary complies with the requirements of an Act of Congress, that amount of coin will be thrown upon the market so far relieving the constantly increasing scarcity; and keeping down the premium; if, following the antecedents of his predecessor, he disregards the sinking fund provision, then he creates an unnecessary accumulation of idle gold in the Treasury, and inevitably forces up the premium, to the great inconvenience of the commerce of the country. The Secretary's duty and interest in the premises appear so plain, that it would be reasonable to expect, sooner or later, the release of a considerable amount of coin from the Treasury. It is objected that it is useless for the Secretary to purchase any portion of the debt while he is still having to borrow largely. To this the reply is very obvious that when the law is positive the Secretary has no option; that making provision for the sinking fund will not impede his borrowing operations, but rather promote them by bespeaking public confidence; and that this is the only legitimate method of averting an unnecessary stringency in the gold market.

Important Decision.

At the June term of the Circuit Court, in Harrison county, West Virginia, the grand jury, under the instructions of Judge Thos. W. Harrison, found presentments for larceny against those of the citizens of that county who had been engaged in the rebellion and had returned to their homes. Twelve persons were so presented, viz: Judge Camden, U. M. Turner, H. H. Lee, Wm. P. Cooper, R. C. Davis, Wm. L. Corley, S. M. Sommers, Robert Boggess, R. E. Cowan, John T. Cowan, James A. Horner and Wm. Smith. The Judge issued bench warrants for their arrest, and on Tuesday of last week they were arrested, and taken before Justices Werninger, Wright and Ross, for examination upon the charge of larceny for the taking of horses by Johnson's men during the late rebellion, said." The examination was concluded last Thursday and *resulted in the discharge of all the accused*, the Justices being unanimous in opinion. The several points of law, both common and international, involved in the cases were argued at great length, and we are promised a full history of the trial in the legal proceedings. As similar prosecutions have been set on foot against other parties in various portions of this State, these cases will establish a precedent and the arguments upon which the decision was based will prove a matter of much public interest.—*Wheeling Register.*

Telegraphing Without Batteries.

On Thursday afternoon and evening last there was a very fine display of the auroral lights. The intensity of the magnetic influence, for such it appears to be in this phenomenon, was much greater at Boston than in this city, for there the magnetic telegraph wires were worked between Springfield and Boston by the auroral influence alone, and not by the batteries. Messages were transmitted in this way for several hours. There has been but a single instance previously recorded of the kind, we believe, and that was in 1858, in the middle of the month of August; several telegraph lines were worked, messages transmitted, &c., without the aid of artificial electricity. The display of Thursday enabled the electricians to note many curious features of the auroral phenomenon. At Hartford, on Wednesday night, the aurora was so vivid as to enable persons to see the time of night on the church clocks after the moon had gone down. The Newburyport *Herald*, in alluding to the aurora says: "Whether the coincidence of spots on the sun—indicative of intense chemical activities going in that body—have any thing to do with the development of aurora about our earth we cannot believe to be the case; we will not pretend to say; but we may state that a fine cluster of large spots are now to be seen on its western limb."

An Important Bank Decision.

In the Court of Appeals of the State of New York, in the recent case of "the East River Bank, respondent, vs. Anson P. Hoyt and others, appellants," it was decided that an arrangement, by which one seeking a discount at bank is required to obtain a discount of paper amounting to $1,500, to secure the application to his use of $1,000 of the proceeds, without the right to use the remainder thereof, except in payment of the payment discounted, when it shall become due, renders the transaction usurious and void. It would be well for banking institutions to bear this in mind, for they will occasionally be importuned for loans by needy persons, who, in order to obtain discounts, will be ready to give assurance that a liberal portion of the proceeds will not be called for, and that the deposit account shall hereafter be kept up. Any specified agreement or understanding, wherein the borrower promises to leave a certain or uncertain portion of the sum borrowed in the hands of the lender, is declared to be a transaction in violation of the usury law of the State.—*Bankers' Magazine.*

GRAIN TRADE OF BALLIMORE.—Baltimore and Philadelphia, before the construction of the Eric canal, were relied upon to supply the Eastern States with breadstuffs. Recently, however, they have been looked upon as comparatively insignificant grain ports, as far as the supply of the Eastern States is concerned. The Baltimore papers state that the receipts during the past month of July have been much larger than for the corresponding periods for some years past. As compared with the receipts of July, 1864, those of the past month appear to advantage, as will be seen below:

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.
July, 1865	185,055	127,033	137,678	3,585
July, 1864	83,975	53,918	53,918	1,081
Increase	101,080	64,964	103,760	2,004

From the above it will be seen that the increase in each article last month over the receipts of the corresponding month last year was more than the entire receipts during that period.

IT is related of the conspirators who were sent to the Dry Tortugas, that when the steamer came in sight of that locality, and it was made known to the criminals that this treeless, lifeless place was to be their prison, their emotion could not be checked. They cried like children. Mudd and Arnold, in particular, evincing the most poignant grief. The former paced the deck, wringing his hands, and exclaiming time and again, "There is no hope for me." Arnold bewailed his fate in piteous tones. He said, "I wish this were Albany, or any other place where my mother and sisters could sometimes see me, I might bear my imprisonment; but here I shall have no one to live for." Mudd declared he had a paroxysm of grief but resisted, that he should lose no opportunity to effect his escape.

THE Chicago *Times* committed a great blunder last Sunday in describing the filth and wretchedness abounding in the Irish district of that city. The indignation of the outraged people is beyond all bounds. An Irishman closes a letter to the editor in these words: Our crime in your eyes sir, is that we make the most of our opportunities. We do not grudge you the chance to make the most of yours. But, sir, do not forget the fact that you have heretofore lived upon the Irish people. They have kept you, fed you and pampered you; and now, when they have resolved to fling you off, as they will do, you will be likely to find yourself a very small man indeed. You have flung aside, sir, your best friends, and, speaking for the Irish people of this city, let me say:

"I loved thee once, but nevermore be Editor of mine."

THE good effect of Northern men settling in the South is illustrated by the fact that the city of Atlanta, Georgia, has amended its penal code so as to place blacks on an equality with the whites. That place is now mainly peopled by new comers, who are rapidly making it the metropolis of the State. It rises from its ashes renewed in character; the destruction of the city by Sherman having scattered the old elements, left a void to be filled by a better population—a fair example of a city purified "as by fire."

The plasterers of New York on Tuesday passed a resolution in their society to quit work at 4 P. M. every Saturday after September 1st. This is regarded as the precursor of the every day eight hour movement.

To Soldiers---Waltham Watches

Let every soldier, before he returns home, provide himself with an American Watch; no better use can be made of money than to invest it in one of these durable and accurate time-pieces. It is a kind of property that constantly returns good interest, and its money value is so well known that a pocket full of silver dollars wouldn't be as useful.

Sold by all respectable Watch dealers.

THE AMERICAN WATCH CO.,

Jy14-1m Office, 182 Broadway, N. Y.

DUNSEATH & CO. No. 56 Fifth street, are agents in Pittsburgh for the American Watch Company's Watches.

Wholesale Grocery House OF MILLER & RICKETSON,

Nos. 221 and 223, corner of Liberty and Irwin streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., to whom they solicit a share of country trade. goods he would respectfully invite the attention of city and country merchants.

JOSEPH R. HUNTER.

au10-3t

BRANDIES---25 CASES VERY OLD and superior Otard, Dupuy & Co.; 25 cases very old and superior Hennessy & Co., in store and for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON.

je30 221 and 223 Liberty street.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Gen. Grant is expected to reach Detroit to-day.

The German inkeepers of New York are about building a large beer brewery, having raised $50,000 in shares of $500 for that purpose.

A returned rebel soldier named Paine killed a colored man a few days since in Nashville for playing marbles with his children.

At Detroit on Tuesday, the United States Circuit Court decided that an American vessel sold to foreign parties cannot, if repurchased, sail under American papers unless by a special act of Congress.

It is understood that an order is in preparation returning to their rank in the regular army all regular officers who are holding positions in the volunteer service.

An effort to induce General Grant to recommend for pardon numerous rebel general officers from Virginia, to enable them to participate in the civil affairs in that State, has been unsuccessful.

The heaviest income tax payer in the State of Michigan, is Mr. R. B. Seeley, of the town of Cold Water, who pays on an income of $250,000 for 1864. The next largest is Senator Chandler, of Detroit, who pays on $82,000.

Among the large incomes at Syracuse, N. Y., are: John Crouse, $76,000; John J. Crouse, $59,000; D. F. Crouse, $37,000; Jacob Crouse, $18,000; J. P. Huskin, $65,000; E. B. Alford, $45,000; Burr Barton, $31,000. Pretty much all Crouse.

A man named Murphy was tried in Ireland on the 17th ult., for being connected with the Fenian movement, was convicted, and sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. Murphy's crime was tampering with soldiers and trying to induce them to desert and enlist in the American service.

The receipts for postage at the New York postoffice for the past six months, amounted to $855,929 52. As an evidence of the large business transacted at this institution, it may be mentioned that thirty-five tons mail matter are daily received, and an equal quantity sent away every twenty-four hours.

Miss Edmonds Lewis, the colored sculptor, will shortly leave Richmond for New York, whence she will take passage on the steamer of the 19th, and proceed to Florence, Italy, where she will be under the instruction of competent masters. She has been teaching for some time past in that city.

All the Broadway gambling "hells" are described, their *habitues* all having gone to Saratoga to witness the races, ostensibly, but in reality to "make the best of a good opportunity" in "fighting the tiger" and starting a theory concerning the precise whereabouts of the "little joker." The *elite* of the Fifth Avenue had already preced ed them. What an affectionate conjunction of forces!

DIED.

WARDIN—Thursday evening, August 10 at seven o'clock, JOHN B. WARDIN, Esq., in the seventy-third year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, Temperanceville, SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS,
TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS,
TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS,
TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS,
TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

We are prepared to offer the following goods at remarkably low prices. Call and be convinced: Perfumery Boiled Soaps Hair Oils Pomades Extracts Patent Medicines, Fancy Goods, Pure Medicinal Liquors. The above goods, as well as every article in our line, we purchase in large quantities, for cash, direct from first hands, and are the only agents here for

Swaine's All-Healing Ointment,
London Hair Color Restorer,
N. McCLARRAN & CO.,
Druggists, 55 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street. jy18

A SURE CURE FOR FEVER AND AGUE.

A Sure Cure for Fever and Ague.
A Sure Cure for Fever and Ague.
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A Sure Cure for Fever and Ague.
A Sure Cure for Fever and Ague.
A Sure Cure for Fever and Ague.
Manufactured and Sold only at
Manufactured and Sold only at
Manufactured and Sold only at
Joseph Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot,
Joseph Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot,
Joseph Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot,
No. 84 Market st., cor. Diamond, near Fourth st.
No. 84 Market st., cor. Diamond, near Fourth st.
No. 84 Market st., cor. Diamond, near Fourth st.
au9-3t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE
A ROCKAWAY, at Jackson's Livery Stable,
AND BUGGY, at West's Carriage Factory.

Belonging to the estate of Wm. M. Elgar, deceased.
SAMUEL GORMLY, Administrator.
au11-3t 122 Fourth street.

A GREAT BARGAIN.
We have for sale 380 ACRES OF OIL LANDS in fee, situated on the tributaries of Cheat River, well located, and at present very desirable property, which has been leased on its mouth and must be sold at very low, and will suit. The title limited call at once on
O'NEEL & BAILEY,
au11-6t Wilkins' Hall, Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

OIL ROYALTY FOR SALE.
The one eighth Royalty in a lease of ten acres on the celebrated MAPLE FARM on Dunkard Creek, on which is located the "Bailey Well," producing one hundred and twenty-five barrels of oil per day. The above royalty for sale very low. Apply to
A. PATTERSON
At the Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce, corner Fifth and Wood streets. au8-7t

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, PA., August 10, 1865.
SALE OF GOVERNMENT HORSES.—Three (3) serviceable horses will be sold at public sale, on THURSDAY, the 17th day of August, at 11 o'clock A. M. at the Fair grounds on Penn street. Horses sold singly. Terms, cash United States currency.
E. E. CAMP,
au11-3t Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

B. F. QUIMBY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 11 Chamber of Commerce, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
Special attention given to purchase of produce, high-wines, &c., for shipment or holding on margin. Letters of inquiry will be promptly answered and market reports sent to correspondent's desiring them. au11-3t

KAY & COMPANY'S,
55 Wood Street,
LIST OF RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Derby's Homer's Iliad; 2 vols., price $5.
Lempriere's Life of Cicero; 2 vols., price $5.
Woodward's Country Homes, price $1 50.
Woodward's Graperies and Horticultural Building, price $1 50.
Tennyson's Poems, (the Farringford edition,) Illustrated; price $5.
Alfred Haggard's Household, by Alexander Smith; price $1.
Graver Thoughts of a Country Parson, second series; price $1 75.
Skippings and Sketches, by Gail Hamilton; price $1 75.
The Hillyers and the Burton's, by Henry Kingsley; price $1 75.
The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table; blue and gold; price $1 50.
Goethe's Wilhelm Meister, with Portrait; 2 volumes; price $3 50.
Napoleon's Life of Caesar; vol. 2; Library Edition; price $2 50.
Uncle Tom's Cabin, by Mrs. L. Fanu; price 75 cents.
A Summer Story, Sheridan's Ride and other poems, by T. Buchanan Read; price $1 25.
The Lowells and Their Seven Worlds, by the author of Faith Gartney; price $1 75.
My Married Life at Hillside, by Barry Gray; price $2.
The Annual of Scientific Discovery, 1865; price $1 75.
Beatrice, by Julia Kavanaugh; price $2.
The Clever Woman of the Family, by Miss Yonge; price $2.
Too Strange Not to be True by Lady Fullarton; price $2.
Rom on Petroleum and Petroleum Wells; price 75c.
The Traveler; Riverside Edition; price $2.
au10

TIME BOOKS.
CHECK BOOKS.
OIL LEASES.
For sale by
MYERS, SCHOYER & CO.,
Stationers, Binders and Blank Book Makers,
au11-1t No. 89 FIFTH STREET.

100 BARRELS
Rosendale Cement,
For sale by STURGEON BROTHERS,
au10-1w 303 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

UTILITY WORKS.—McLEAN & STOUS, sole manufacturers of Utility Locks, Utility Shutter and Blind Hinges, and McLEAN'S PATENT WINDOW SASH SUPPORTERS. Also, manufacture super or Counter Scales, Grindstone Hangings, Iron Casters, Strap Hinges, and a general assortment of Builders' and Cabinet Hardware. Sash Weights and Sad Irons, all sizes, kept constantly on hand. Office and warehouse
au10-1y No. 153 LIBERTY ST., Pittsburgh.

ZOUAVE CADET SUPPER.
The ZOUAVE CADETS, (Captain Glass,) will partake of a GRAND SUPPER at Lafayette Hall, Pittsburgh, on
FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, AUGUST 11, 1865
At 10 o'clock. Members are requested to be punctual at the hour named.
August 10, 1865.—au10-2t COMMITTEE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RETIRED from the firm of WM. H. SMITH & CO., in February last, (at which time he sold his entire interest in the Books and Store to WM. H. SMITH,) takes this method of informing his friends that he is now selling goods in the well known

Wholesale Grocery House OF MILLER & RICKETSON,

Nos. 221 and 223, corner of Liberty and Irwin streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., to whom he solicits a share of country trade. goods he would respectfully invite the attention of city and country merchants.

JOSEPH R. HUNTER.

au10-3t

BRANDIES---25 CASES VERY OLD and superior Otard, Dupuy & Co.; 25 cases very old and superior Hennessy & Co., in store and for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON.

je30 221 and 223 Liberty street.

WANTED.

Advertisments appearing under this head will be charged **ten cents per line.** *No advertisment will be inserted for less than* **forty cents.**

WANTED--IMMEDIATELY, GOOD Coat, Pants and Vest hands, at J. D. RAMALEY'S, 336 Liberty street. au11-2t

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT BOOK KEEPER or shipping clerk, by a young man, of liberal education, eighteen years of age, who can bring the highest testimonials. Address, WM. J. H., Commercial Office. au11-2t

WANTED—A MAN WITH A small capital, to purchase the right to sell and manufacture in Indiana county, Pa., the REST FANNING MILL now in use. Address J. C. H., Commercial Office. au11-3t

WANTED—OPERATOR ON SEWING MACHINE. Must be a neat sewer by hand. Inquire in rear of No. 6 Grant street. Steady employment and good wages. au10-2t

WANTED---BOARDING AND A furnished room, by the 1st of September, for a single gentleman. Address R. H. BROWN,
au10-3t 308 Pennsylvania avenue, Pittsburgh.

WANTED--AN ENERGETIC MAN in every township of Allegheny county, to sell a new patent, by which he can average from 85 to $10 per day. Address "PATENT," this office. au9-tf

WANTED—500 AGENTS TO CANvass for the "Life of Lincoln," by Dr. Holland, (Timothy Titcomb,) the best subscription work of the day. Forty thousand subscribers already. Terms liberal. For territory apply personally or by letter to JOHN A. EMERY, General Agent, No. 359 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. au9-3t

WANTED HOUSE. WANTS TO rent a good, comfortable house, containing from four to eight rooms, with stable connected. Preferred situated in the vicinity of Allegheny. Inquire Box 117, Pittsburgh Postoffice. au3-tf

AGENTS WANTED FOR OUR Great National Work. The most complete, authentic and reliable Life of Lincoln published. Address JONES, BROTHERS & CO.,
jy28-4awim Philadelphia, Pa.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

GEORGE COLHOUN.....WM. R. EDWARDS
COLHOUN & EDWARDS,
GENERAL MERCHANDISE BROKERS,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
DEALERS IN
SODA ASH, CAUSTIC, BI CARB. AND SAL SODA,
ACIDS, CHEMICALS,
CRUDE AND REFINED OILS, SALT, &c.
Office, NO. 38 WOOD STREET,
jy15-6m under St. Charles Hotel.

JONES & HIPPLE,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PICKLED FISH,
No. 216 N. Wharves,
jy8-3m PHILADELPHIA, PA.

T. C. JENKINS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND PURCHASING AGENT,
No. 239 Liberty street, opposite Wood.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Dealer in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Cheese, Butter, Fruits and all Farm Products.
Also, REFINED OILS.
Prompt attention given to consignments and Correspondence.
WEEKLY PRICE CURRENTS sent to consignors
Orders and Consignments sol

The Daily Commercial

GOD ON THE OCEAN.

We were crowded in the cabin;
Not a soul did dare to sleep—
It was midnight on the waters,
And a storm was on the deep.

'Tis a fearful thing in winter
To be shattered in the blast,
And to hear the rattling trumpet
Thunder, "Cut away the mast!"

So we shuddered there in silence,
For the stoutest held his breath,
While the hungry sea was roaring,
And the breakers talked with death.

As we sadly sat in darkness,
Each one busy at his prayers,
"We are lost!" the captain shouted,
As he staggered down the stairs.

But his little daughter whispered,
As she took his icy hand,
"Is not God upon the ocean,
Just the same as on the land?"

Then we kissed the little maiden,
And we spoke in better cheer,
And we anchored safe in harbor,
When the sun was shining clear.

WIT AND HUMOR.

The man who comes on the stage exactly at his cue is prompt, but the man who does not come on at all is prompter.

A witty artist in one of our Western cities, meta poet friend of his the other day from New York.

COCKNEY ZOOLOGY.—Precocious young lady: "Law, ma, here's a heagle." Mamma, reproachfully: "A heagle!" Oh, you ignorant girl! Vy, it's an howl!" Keeper of the menagerie, respectfully: "Axes parding, mum, 'tis an awk."

A John Bull conversing with an Indian asks him if he knew that the sun never sets on the Queen's dominions. "No," said the Indian. "Do you know the reason why?" asked John. "Because God is afraid to trust an Englishman in the dark," was the dusky savage's reply.

"Stuttering Ben," who was toasting his shins, observing that the oil merchant was cheating a customer in oil, called out to him, "Jim, I can t-tell you how t-to s-sell t-twice as much as you d-do now." "Well, how?" groaned Jim. "F-fill your measure."

"Dennis, my boy," said an English schoolmaster to his Hibernian pupil, "I fear I shall make nothing of you; you've no application." "An sure enough, sir," said the quick-witted lad, "insn't it myself that's always being told there's no occasion for it? Don't I see every day in the newspapers that 'no Irish need apply,' in all of 'em?"

The packet ship Helvetia, when on her last voyage, was spoken by a bark commanded by a son of Germany. "Vot ship is dat?" asked Hans. The answer came back, "The Helvetia." "To hell mit yourselves, tam your eyes," growled Hans in response. The vessels parted company, and each went his way with a very flattering opinion of the other's politeness.

A certain minister, going to visit one of his sick parishioners, who was an uncompromising whig, asked him how he had rested during the night. "Oh, wondrous ill, sir," replied he, "for mine eyes have not come together these three nights." "What is the reason of that?" said the other. "Alas, sir!" said he, "because my nose was between them."

Douglas Jerrold, discussing one day with Mr. Selby the vexed question of adapting dramatic pieces from the French, that gentleman insisted upon claiming some of his characters as strictly original creations. "Do you remember my baroness in 'Ask no questions?'" said Mr. Selby. "Yes; indeed, I don't think I ever saw a piece of yours without being struck by your barrenness," was the retort.

"I am perfectly delighted to see you," said the artist, throwing his arm affectionately around his friend's neck: "how long are you going to stay?"

"I think," said the poet, "that I shall stay as long as my money lasts."

"Oh, how badly disappointed I am!" said the artist in a tone of deep sadness; "I hoped you were going to stay a day or two."

A group of ladies in the parlor of a villa at Ravenswood, L. I., (opposite Blackwell's Island,) were astonished the other evening by the apparition of a big Irishman, stark naked, who rushed through the window, exclaiming, "Give me a suit of clothes." The most extraordinary consternation followed, but the fellow stood his ground, and the ladies were obliged to give him a suit to get rid of him. He then departed abruptly. It turned out that he was a runaway convict, and his audacious stratagem secured his escape.

A correspondent, writing from Richmond, relates an incident as follows: Talking of oaths reminds me of a local joke, which my pen cannot resist recording. A modest young country girl, on applying for rations to one of our relief agents, a few days ago, was asked if she had ever taken the oath. "No, indeed, sir," was her terrified reply, "I never swore in all my life." "But you must take the oath, my good girl," said the agent, "or I cannot give you the rations." "No, indeed, I can't sir," said the girl, "mother always taught me never to swear." The agent mildly persisted, and the maiden as pertinaciously refused all attempts at persuasion, until, overcome at last by the dreadful conflict between necessity and her high sense of moral duty, she stammered out with downcast lids, "Well, sir, if you will make me do such a horrid, wicked thing, *d—n the Yankees!*"

An earthenware dealer at Lille, finding himself going to the bad, determined to swindle his creditors, and go abroad with the money he might amass. He let his wife and clerk into the secret, and told them to sell clandestinely all the goods in the shop; this done he was to send a telegram to his wife announcing his death in a duel at Belgium; thereupon she was to celebrate a funeral service to which all his creditors were to be invited, appear in deep mourning, and rejoin him with the spoils at Belgium. The wife faithfully followed the first part of her husband's orders. She sold the stock in shop, had the funeral service celebrated, went into mourning, and ran off with the creditors' money; but instead of joining her husband, she ran in another direction with the clerk, her husband had told her he was a man in whom she could place implicit confidence. The husband, furious at the double trick played on him, told information to the police, and all three parties have been arrested, tried, and sentenced to imprisonment.

What is "One-Horse Power?"

The use of term "horse power" is very common, yet few, except good mechanics and engineers, attach a definite meaning to it, but regard it as indicating loosely about the power which one horse would exert. It is, however, when used in the sense under consideration as definite as possible, and means the power required to lift 33,000 pounds avoirdupois one foot high in one minute.

A horse hitched to the end of a rope, over a pully one foot in diameter, placed over a deep well, travelling at the rate of about two and a half miles per hour, or 220 feet per minute, will draw up 150 pounds the same distance he travels. The force thus exerted is called in mechanics, a "horse power," it being an approximation to the average amount of continuous power it is fair to demand of a strong horse. If we multiply the weight raised (150 pounds) by the number of feet it was moved per minute (220), the product will be the number of pounds which the same power would raise only one foot high in the same length of time (33,000 pounds).

The dynamometer is an instrument made for measuring power, particularly that exerted in drawing. Those used for testing the draft of agricultural implements are simply very strong spring balances, or spring steelyards graduated to indicate the power required to raise any weight, within any reasonable limits, at the rate of 2½ miles per hour. When we apply the dynamometer, in ascertaining the draft of machines, if the index indicates 150 pounds, it is shown that the horse is required to draw just so hard as he would do, if raising 150 pounds out of a well with a rope over a pulley one foot in diameter, at the rate of two and a half miles per hour, and so for other weights.

The velocity at which a team moves is to be considered, as well as the weight to be raised, or the load to be drawn. If a horse travels faster than 2½ miles an hour, while raising 150 pounds out of a well, he exerts more than one horse power. If he walks slower than 2½ miles, he does not exert a force equal to one-horse power.

In ascertaining the draught of a plow or reaper and mower, by driving faster than 2½ miles per hour, the dynamometer would indicate more than the correct draught; and by driving slower, the draught would appear to be less than it really is. In testing the draught of machines a team should always move at the rate of 2½ miles per hour, or 220 feet per minute, which is the universally accepted rate with reference to which dynamometers are graduated, and an easy one to which to approximate in driving with almost any kind of ram.

Many people have supposed that 300 pounds—two-horse power—represented the same force that a team would exert when dragging 300 pounds along on the ground. A horse can haul 150 pounds on the hard ground, with ease; but he could not draw a load enough on the dynamometer to mark more than 250 or 300 pounds, except for a few minutes. The power of a man is estimated at one-fifth of a horse power.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS Mcllhenny's VENETIAN HAIR DYE has stood the test of trial, and is constantly increasing in public favor.

The VENETIAN HAIR DYE is the best and cheapest made. Its price is only 75 cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process, which renders it infinitely superior to any dye in the market. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

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THE GREAT FIRE AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM.

Letter from Mr. Barnum.

NEW YORK, July 14, 1865.

MESSRS. HERRING & Co.—Gentlemen:—Though the destruction of the American Museum has proved a serious loss to myself and the public, I am happy to verify the old saying that "It's an ill wind that blows no good," and, consequently, congratulate you that your well-known safes have again demonstrated their superior fire-proof qualities in an ordeal of unusual severity.

The safe you made for me some time ago was in the office of the Museum, on the second floor, back part of the building, and in the hottest of the fire.

After twenty-four hours of trial it was found among the debris, and on opening it this day has yielded up its contents in very good order—books, papers, policies of insurance, bank bills all in condition for immediate use, and a noble commentary on the trustworthiness of Herring's Fire-proof Safes. Truly yours, P. T. BARNUM.

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LIME—200 brrrels Best White Lime for
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LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE
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Steamboats, Wharfboats, Barges,
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And other property.

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For the sternwheel steamboat D. C. Horton, registered 146 tons.
Sternwheel steamboat General Meigs, registered 75 tons.
Sternwheel steamboat General Crook, formerly B. C. Levi, registered 131 tons.
And two (2) wharf-boats, registered 154 and 145 tons.
All of which can be seen at GALLIPOLIS, O., until the day of sale.
One (1) wharf-boat lying at PARKERSBURG, VA.;
One (1) wharf-boat lying at CATLETTSBURG, KENTUCKY.
And the Model Barges Horace and Capitola, lying at CINCINNATI, OHIO.
All of which can be seen at those places until the day of sale.

At Louisville, Kentucky, until Wednesday, August 30, 12 M.

For the model barges Charmer, Henry Clay, Woolfolk, Payne No. 3, and B. Norton, and for seventeen (17) gunwale barges;
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For the sidewheel steamboat D. A. January, registered 700 tons.
Sidewheel steamboat Ohio (wreck).
Sternwheel tug-boat T. D. Horner, registered 139 tons.
And thirteen (13) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at NEW ALBANY, INDIANA, until the day of sale.

At St. Louis, Missouri, until Tuesday, September 5, 12 M.

Sidewheel steamer Autocrat, registered 862 tons
Sidewheel steamer Izetta, registered 176 tons.
Sidewheel steamer J. H. Baldwin, registered 208 tons.
Sidewheel steamer John Raine, registered 620 tons.
Sidewheel steamer Metropolitan, registered 287 tons.
Sidewheel steamer R. J. Wood (formerly the Louisiana), registered 781 tons.
Sidewheel steamer Nebraska, registered 673 tons.
Sidewheel steamer Baltic, registered 700 tons.
Sidewheel steamer Emma, registered 193 tons.
Sternwheel steamer Victor, registered 80 tons.
Sternwheel steamer Alpha, registered 250 tons.
Sternwheel steamer Nick W. Hughes, registered 180 tons.
Sternwheel (low-boat) steamer Newsboy, registered 125 tons.
Sternwheel steamer Silver Lake, registered 140 tons.
Sternwheel steamer M. V. Baird, registered 91 tons.
Sternwheel steamer United States, registered 50 tons.
Sternwheel steamer Echo (sunk).
Sidewheel steamer Mattie Cubler, registered 180 tons.
Sternwheel steamer Porter, registered 113 tons.
Sternwheel steamer Alone, registered 214 tons.
Sternwheel steamer J. S. Pringle, registered 318 tons.
Sternwheel steamer Jennie Hopkins, registered 250 tons.
Sternwheel steamer Lioness (tow-boat), registered 233 tons.
Sternwheel steamer Carrie Jacobs, registered 156 tons.
Sternwheel steamer Annie Jacobs, registered 206 tons.
Sternwheel steamer Lotus, registered 150 tons.
Sternwheel steamer Virginia Baron, registered 150 tons.
Screw tug J. C. Sumner, registered 60 tons.
Sternwheel low-boat Michigan, registered 128 tons.
Sternwheel low-boat Huron, registered 128 tons.
Wharf-boat D

N. HOLMES & SONS, BANKERS,

No. 57 Market Street, Pittsburgh,

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds,
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds,
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds,
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates,
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.

Stocks and Bonds of Every description
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
se10

FINANCE AND TRADE.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD

JNO. D. BAILEY, Pres't. | JOHN SCOTT, Jr., V. P.
S. S. BRYAN, Secretary.

Meets Daily at 10½ o'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS AUG. 10, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 5-20's, old	.....	106 50
United States 7-30's, 1st issue	.....	99 75
United States 10-40's	.....	98 00
Gold	1 40	.....
Allegheny County 5's	99 00	.....
Pittsburgh Fives	90 00	93 00
Connellsville R. R. 1st mort	50 00	.....
Eureka Insurance Co	50 00	.....
Connellsville Railroad non interest	9 00	.....
Connellsville R. R. 1st mort	9 25	.....
Pittsburgh and Steubenville R R	9 75	.....
Citizens' National	80 00	.....
Fourth National Bank	108 00	.....
Iron City National	90 00	.....
Exchange National	.....	80 00
Merchants' and Manufacs' National	51 00	.....
Arme Oil	8 00	.....
Atlantic & Pittsburgh	5 00	.....
Tanner	6 00	.....
Columbia	.....	55 50
Cherry Run and Pithole	.....	65
Cherry Run and Pittsburgh	.....	1 00
Central Basin	.....	90
Merchants'	.....	30
McAlloy	.....	60
Oil Basin	9 25	.....
Ohio Valley	1 05	.....
Paxton	2 50	.....
Pittsburgh and New York	.....	98
Philadelphia, Lancaster & Cherry Run	.....	1 10
Ritchey	.....	65
Tarr Story and Cherry Run	.....	45
Union Lubric	.....	50
Hemlock	.....	4 00
Monongahela Pioneer	.....	40
Phœnix	1 05	.....
Macksburg	3 25	.....

FRIDAY, August 10—P. M.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

[From Work, McCouch & Co., Stock and Exchange Brokers.]

PHILADELPHIA—5 o'clock P. M.—August 10.

St. Nicholas, 1½; Maple Shade, 7¾; Curtin, 2¾; Dalzell, 4 1-16; Caldwell, 2¾; McClintockville, 2; Excelsior, ¾; Oil Creek and Cherry Run, 1¾; Corn Planter, 1¾.

—Since yesterday at noon Gold had declined in New York from 1.41¾ to 1.41¾ this morning at 10:20 o'clock A. M., and at 12 M. to 1.45.

Five-Twenties are quoted at 1.06; eighty-one 6's, 1.05¾; Ten-Forties, 97; U. S. Certificates, 99¼. A dispatch received this afternoon quotes United States Oil Company at 29 50, regular; Excelsior, 1.70; Pithole Creek, 7.40; Webster, 2.85. This shows a further advance in United States since last evening's quotations of 80 cts., and of 58 cts. in Webster, and a decline in Pithole Creek of 1.10.

—Our local stock market is so quiet that we can only refer our readers to the table above as a general guide to market values. We remark again that the tendency is to lower prices. The stocks lately so active continue to press upon the market, buyers being scarce and shy. Ritchie, so freely offered at low figures since the sales at 70 cts., is now held for higher prices again. Late reports confirm all that has been said of their success.

The detention of the Eastern mail deprives us of our regular means of information from that source on stock matters in Philadelphia and New York.

—There was a heavy reduction in the New York bank movement last week. The deposits were reduced on the average during the week about eight and a half millions of dollars. This curtailment, it is said, is accounted for by the loss of three and a quarter millions on loans and discounts; one and a half millions gold paid out; three and a half millions legal tender paid out, and the small remainder in ordinary currency paid out. What is lost on the gold average is gained at the Treasury office; the loss in legal tender money has probably gone into the counties, though it is possible that a portion of the sum has found its way into the Treasury office.

—The long mooted question of the right under the law for Commissioners of Internal Revenue to collect the Government tax on sales made by brokers on their own account is again agitating the stock, gold, and exchange brokers at New York, and the other large cities. Orders have been given to proceed and collect the tax notwithstanding the recent decision of Judge Nelson and the promise of the former Commissioner, Mr. Lewis, that the decision of the United States Circuit Court should be abided by. It is understood that the Board of Brokers at New York are preparing to resist the action of the Internal Revenue Department, and that Judge Nelson will be appealed to for an injunction to restrain the Revenue officers from enforcing their claims. The Commissioner is understood to be sustained by Secretary McCulloch in enforcing the collection of tax without further delay.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PITTSBURGH, Friday, August 11, 1865.

Business was not very active. The excitement in regard to certain articles has passed away, and trade is beginning to settle down to its legitimate channel. The demand for the leading articles was principally local, as far as relates to prices. We have but few changes to notice—they will be found in their proper place. Produce is beginning to come in more freely, but not in sufficient quantities to have any effect on the market. The Flour excitement has come to an end for the present. The sales were principally for home purposes. The demand for export is on the increase. Business on the landing was not very active. It would not be difficult to discover that we are in the midst of the dull season, by a visit to the landing. The arrivals were confined to the local packets. A number of boats were due, but had not made their appearance up to last evening. The Ontario has all her engagements completed. She will take an early departure to-day for Cairo and St. Louis. The pretty packet Nora is receiving for Cincinnati. She will have despatch. The Kenton is loading in turn for Cairo and St. Louis. She is mounting a new pair of chimneys, which will add to her appearance. Among the first boats to arrive is the Armadillo. She will probably load for St. Louis. The Brownsville boats are doing a large trafic in oil and other freights. Among the receipts yesterday were 100 bbls of oil from a new well. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice.

OILS—The market for Lard oil was steady, with a fair local demand. Prices have undergone no change. The late advance was fully sustained. The following sales will testify, viz: 25 barrels No. 1 at 82 05, and 12 barrels No. 2 at 81 75 per gallon.

THRED BEEF—The supply in the market being very light sales were of a similar description; sales of 400 lbs Sugar Cured Canvassed at 20c.

LARD—The market has undergone no change. The demand was restricted to small lots at 23½ to 24c. Country parcels sold lower.

BACON—The market remains steady but not very active. The late advance having cut off a number of customers who can't afford to purchase at the prevailing prices. The supply on hand is not large, of this fact holders are fully advised and they have no disposition to give way. Sales were 3,000 lbs Shoulders at 17½ (@17¾); Sides—3,000 lbs ribbed at 18¾@18¾; Plain Hams—2,500 lbs at 24; Sugar Cured Hams—sales of 2,500 lbs at 29 to 30c. Country meat sold at lower prices according to the cut and condition.

GRAIN—The demand for certain descriptions is improving. Oats have advanced some 5c per bushel, with sales of 700 bushels in lots at 63c to 65c per bushel. 1,000 bushels to arrive, at 65c. Wheat—The market was unsettled, the sales made being at a variety of prices, ranging from $1 60 to $1 75 per bush for Red and White at the usual advance. Corn firm, with sales at 80 to 85c per bushel.

FLOUR—The previous active demand was maintained. Sales of 60 bush, on arrival, at $8@8 50, as to condition.

WHISKY—Prices were unchanged. Sales 20 bbls of city rectified at $2 20; single bbl $2 22 ¾ gal.

FEED—We have nothing very interesting to notice. The demand was fair and sales regular. The receipts of the market was not large. Prices have undergone no change. The rates were uniform. The principle enquiry was for the larger parcels. Among the sales were the following: Extra Family, 25 bbls Zanesville, a favorite brand, at $9 40; 90 bbls, from spring wheat at $8 50; 100 bbls choice at $9 25. Country parcels sold at various prices.

RYE FLOUR—Market inactive, with small sales at $8 @ 9 bbl.

APPLES—The prices rule higher. Sales 33 bbls at $4@5 50 ₩ bbls, as per quality.

HAY—Prices were irregular under large receipts. Sales of 11 loads at the scales at—new, $12@18; old, $20@25 ₩ ton.

LEAD—Market steady, with a good local demand. Sales 200 pigs Galena at 9½@10c.

ASHES—Sales 1 ton Pearls at 8½c ₩ lb. There was nothing doing in other descriptions.

SEEDS—The market has undergone no change. The demand seems to be increasing. Sales of 30 boxes Western Reserve at 16c; 40 do Hamburg, 12c; 15 do, Indigo, 25 do Goshen, 16c.

BRANS—Not very active. We note small sales at $1 25 ₩ bushel. The supply exceeds the demand.

EGGS—Were not very active. The demand has fallen off. Sales of 6 bbls and one hundred doz at 17@18c per doz.

BUTTER—We have nothing new to notice in regard to this article. The demand was local, and sales were limited, in lots of a few kegs at a time, only.

GROCERIES—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The market was firm with a good demand. The prices were as quoted—we omit them.

WOOL—The market was quiet. Prices were unsettled. Small sales were made at 55@59c as per quality. Buyers and sellers are far apart in their views. The districts operations. Farmers generally are holding off for 70@75c ₩ lb for the better grades.

Cincinnati Provision Market.

August 9—The market for mess pork seemed to get better tracing position on Wednesday, when [illegible] during the two succeeding days, considerable sales of mess pork were made at $44@53 50 and $32 for city packed, [illegible] re only reached on Thursday. On Friday figures were [illegible] ver $31. Yesterday considerable sales were made at the [illegible] figure, and at $30 for country. During the morning, to [illegible] at the market back, and we hear that $30 was accepted for [illegible] the prevailing asking figure, among those who really [illegible] generally limited to sales, but the demand has been [illegible] practically nil to-23c, and not active at that. Perso[illegible] have no practical the month have a decline of [illegible] support. Country, rendered, has ruled at [illegible] to 16c less than city.

Bulk and Bacon Meats have been neglected. The former bear nominal quotations at 13½c for Shoulders, 16½@16¾c for Sides, the latter at 17½c for Shoulders, 19¾c for Sides, 19¾c for clear rib Sides, and 19¾@20¾ for clear.

Hams are in only moderate demand at 23@24c for plain, 28@29c for sugar-cured.

The Next Hog Crop.

As an evidence of the sentiment in some parts of the country as to hogs for next season's packing, we have been shown part of a correspondence in regard to a proposed sale of 50 Chester County hogs, which reveals remarkable confidence on the part of an experienced country dealer. He wrote to ascertain what a contract for them here could be made at. The dealer in turn asked one or two offers, naming many, above $8. He replied, however, offering $8, and in response learned that the offerer had sold the lot at $9 50, and would himself buy that figure for 500 head, to average 200 lbs, in December, delivered here. There will not, we trust, be many of our packers who would back any such transaction without liberal margins.

Grain Movements at Chicago for the Week Ending August 5.

SHIPMENTS.

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Bar'y.
Total	26,267	120,351	677,165	27,220	22,350	2,011
Cor. wk '64	16,187	281,350	613,725	41,075	.....	.....

RECEIPTS.

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Bar'y.
Total	18,050	167,269	736,751	88,911	13,551	11,777
Cor. wk '64	19,966	220,449	321,176	175,977	10,399	1,724

—*Journal.*

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PITTSBURGH, Friday August 11, 1865.

Business in the oil way was active with a large demand for refined in bond, and heavy transactions for Philadelphia. The Philadelphia oil merchants have come to the conclusion that investments in oils at this time will result in profitable operations, hence they have instructed their correspondents in this city to purchase to the extent of several thousand barrels. The consequence was Messrs. W. and K. followed instructions, and a large amount of bonded oil changed owners, or in other words was purchased on Philadelphia account, and will be transferred to that city, whilst our merchants will receive their pay in "Greenbacks." The market was steady with a fair inquiry. The heavy sales will, no doubt, increase the confidence of holders of bonded, as the stock will be materially reduced during the next ten days. The receipts of oil by the Allegheny river amounted to 3150 barrels. We had also a lot of 100 barrels by the Monongahela slack water navigation. It was consigned to W. B. Hays. The receipts by this route are on the increase. Report says that a large amount of oil remains up in that district waiting shipment. This oil being of a superior quality, commands good prices. The river to Oil City continues too low for steamboat purposes. The market for Crude was steady but not very active. All things considered, there was a fair amount of transactions. The rates for the raw material without package, ranged from 19 to 20c; packages included at 21c to 23c, free on board. Tar—Prices have largely declined, a sale being reported at 5c per barrel. This is a low figure. Refined Oils were steady at previous prices.

CRUDE OIL—The operations were to a fair extent. Among the sales were the following: 500 bbls at 20c, in packages returned; 100 bbls do, 19c, nine months; 1,000 barrels in lots at 23c, without packages; 500 barrels do same figures. Sales of bulk oil—200 barrels and 650 do, delivered at works at 20c; 500 barrels bulk at 20c. The supply in the market is rather large.

TAR—Prices have declined, with sales of 100 bbls at $5 per barrel.

REFINED OILS—The market yesterday was active. The sales were large, principally for the Philadelphia market, and were as follows—bonded had the call: Sales 1,500 bbls Ardesco, delivered in Philadelphia, at 51½c; sales 500 bbls Aladdin, bonded, at 41c, immediate delivery; 500 do bonded at 44c, free on board. The following sales were made of bonded for Philadelphia delivery, immediately, (the price paid was 52c), viz: 500 bbls Crystal; 500 bbls Eureka; 500 bbls Stella; 500 bbls Superior; 700 bbls Petrolite; 250 bbls Lilly; 500 bbls Liberty, and 2,000 bbls Standard. All the above sales are the largest we have reported for some time. Small sales of free were made at 61c per gallon on the spot.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

J Benn	293	J T Stockdale	303
Fisher Bros	1,389	A L Linton	256
W Logan	266		
Total			2,924

Oil Receipts per Monongahela River.

W B Hays ..... 100 bbls

Imports Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Standard Oil Company, 285 bbls refined oil, for Philadelphia.

Lucesco Oil Company 501 bbls refined oil, for Philadelphia.

Irvin, Jagerman & Co. 112 bbls refined oil, for Philadelphia.

Aladdin Oil Company, 100 bbls tar, for Boston.

W Hamilton & Co. 100 bbls tar, for Philadelphia.

J Grume & Co, 112 bbls refined oil, for Philadelphia.

J Myers & Co, 113 bbls refined, Philadelphia.

Lockhart & Frew, 325 bbls refined, Philadelphia.

Wormser, Myers & Co. 153 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.

J Reed & Co 30 bbls refined, for Altoona.

Mackeown & Bro, 258 bbls refined, Philadelphia.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

ALLEGHENY CITY, Thursday, August 10, 1865.

The Cattle market, during the early part of the week, was well attended by operators. The sales were for various purposes, at former prices. The transactions were liberal and prices steady, taking the various grades together. Stock Cattle attracted a fair portion of attention. The sales of this description were the largest we have recorded for many weeks. The knowing ones were again at fault, their predictions, as on former occasions, don't amount to much. Eastern purchasers were on hand, and were not slow in selecting any choice lots that suited their views. The grades may be classed as follows: Stock Cattle, $3 25@5 25 ₩ cwt.; Extra, $6 75@7 25; Fair and Medium descriptions, $5 75@6 25.

HOGS—The season seems to have passed away; at least these yards exhibited no signs of activity. Beyond a few head disposed of to butchers for retailing purposes, there was nothing done. The nominal rates were $10 75@11 25 ₩ cwt. Only a choice article could command the latter figure.

SHEEP—The market exhibited no signs of activity. The sales were few and far between. The offerings were very light; they were, however, sufficient to meet the home wants. The current rates were for Sheep, $5 25@5 50. A few head of Lambs were disposed of at $3 25@3 50 ₩ head.

Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

WHOLESALE PRICES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

Seller.	No. Sold.	Price.
Merrick & Bond	89	$4 75@5 50
Wm Reis & Co	104	4 75@5 75
Hardison & Co	20	5 25@6 50
Myers & Bro	24	5 00
Myers & Bro	23	6 00@6 25
Elliott	58	5 00
Greenwalt & Kahn	76	6 12
Greenwalt & Kahn	81	4 00@6 50
F Harizell	28	5 00
A Campbell	18	5 00@6 00
S M Cannell	5	5 25
Marks & Traurman	75	4 00
Marks & Traurman	76	4 00@6 37

RETAIL PRICES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

Seller.	No. Sold.	Price
William Reis & Co	56	$5 00@6 50
J Kiernan	62	5 00@5 50
Hancock & Co	60	4 25@5 50
Rothchilds & Co	28	5 25@6 00
Rothchilds & Eckert	42	5 00@6 00
Haas & Cronise	72	5 25@5 75
Haas & O'Connor	161	4 00@7 00
W J Lafferty	40	5 25@5 50

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

EAST LIBERTY, Aug. 10, 1865.

The market since our last was well supplied, particularly as regards cattle. The sales were among the largest we have reported for some weeks. Prices ruled about the same. The highest prices paid for cattle was $7 62 per cwt. for 55 head of choice. The lowest figures were $4 50 per cwt. for 50 head of stock cattle. The receipts East are moderate, many of the drovers contemplating inclined to the opinion that they could do better by shipping East, as good cattle were readily disposed of in that section of the country. Among the purchasers at these yards we noticed several large operators from the East.

HOGS—While the receipts were large the sales exhibit a large falling off as compared with the previous week. Holders took a notion to visit the East, and hence they were not inclined to part with their stock in our market, as will be perceived by the small amount of sales as compared with last week. Prices were lower, and some of the largest operators did not enter into the market. The highest price paid was $9 40 for 387 head. Average weight, 91 lbs. The lowest figures were $4 87 for 387 head.

HOGS—The operations in hogs were among the smallest we have recorded for many weeks. Holders advanced their prices materially, and this movement caused buyers to hold off, hence the principal portion was forwarded East in hunt of purchasers. The highest price paid was $11 62 per cwt. for 112 head. The lowest figures was $10 70 for 106 head. Average weight, 210 lbs.

SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

Seller	Purchaser	No. Head	Weight	Price
J B Huff	McFellon & Co	55	1250	$7 62
J B Huff	Rothschilds & Co	99	1150	7 00
J B Huff	Musselman	55	1000	5 62
J B Huff	Mooney	41	900	5 25
Rothchilds	Mayns	20	920	5 00
Rothchilds	Hope	43	988	5 00
Berry	Hay maker	124	920	5 25
Rice & Co	Smith	45	1183	6 50
Thompson	Mooney	29	1344	7 50
McKelvey	Clements	15	1430	7 00
Leapold	Mayne	19	734	5 25
Cassidy	Colbaugh	18	1133	7 00
Cass dy	Riddle	18	1140	7 00
Porter	Aul	20	1060	6 00
Ward	Tool	51	1172	7 00
Warner	Montague	61	1222	7 25
Cassidy	Killinger	16	1045	7 25
Weisner	Knox	24	957	6 12
McKelvey	Clements	15	1430	7 75
Wall & Co	Clever	18	775	5 00
Wall & Co	Keith	68	805	5 00
Logan	McKenna	57	800	5 12
Logan	Scott	68	888	5 12
Hanby	Manshler	60	981	5 25
Rybee	Shanley	57	1117	6 50
Wall & Co	Marks	50	763	4 50
Kuss	Duffey	50	1111	6 00
Logan	Maul & Co	63	878	5 00
Maul & Co	Wrat	53	821	4 75
McFarren	Schiffels	65	1274	7 00
Crawford	Mooney	18	962	6 00
Shields	Maul & Co	83	1255	7 62
Bridges	Bauliman	81	1143	7 00

HOGS, SALES PER CWT.

Seller	Purchaser	No. Head.	Weight.	Price.
Brinkerhoff	Irven	92	206	10 75
Harris	Orr	15	211	11 00
Mooney	Orr	39	188	11 25
Richards	Orr	14	201	11 00
J. B. Huff	Wolfelin	112	210	11 62
Clark	Singer	78	200	11 00
Eyrick & Co	Ellgin	106	210	10 70
W. J. Lafferty	S. Wilhelm	110	209	11 00
Krouse & Co	S. Wilhelm	106	210	11 50

SHEEP, SALES PER CWT.

Seller.	Purchaser.	No. Head.	Weight.	Price
Emerick	Means	192	90	5 37
Phillips	Means	212	94	5 15
Warner	Pancoast	180	92	5 12
Porter	Means	229	87	5 37
Weaver	Knox	387	91	5 50
Wesner	Pancoast	74	91	5 50
Bole	Doyle	400	88	5 00

Wool at Philadelphia.

August 9.—There is a fair demand from manufacturers and a moderate business doing in the way of sales at fully former rates, chiefly in medium and fine fleece, at 60 to 72c; half-blood range at 55 to 57c, and low grade western at 60 to 65, and the latter very dull. Yarns are better and selling as wanted at $1 15 to $1 20 per pound.

Whiskey at Cincinnati.

August 10.—Whisky has been sold regularly during the week until yesterday, at $2 35. The only exception there was a sale of 1,000 bbls at $2 10. A typographical error made our report yesterday, from the Merchant's Exchange, of sales at $2 37, instead of 2 27. Under the dullness of yesterday it is probable that the demand will very light, and concessions would again be necessary to force sales, but this holders are not disposed to do.

Movements of Grain at Toledo.

The receipts at this point for the past week, ending August 5, 1865, were as follows:

	Flour bbls.	Wheat bush.	Corn bush.	Oats bush.
Total	13,711	69,917	24,167	8,284
Previous week	11,132	54,986	18,420	11,363
Same week 1864	15,976	311,994	17,663	.....

—*Blade.*

Philadelphia Iron Market.

August 9.—The stock of Pig Metal is very much reduced and, with a good demand, a decided advance is noted on the advance with further sales of 900 tons at $56 00@58 50 for No. 1 and 2 mixed, and the latter rates were at No. 2, and $62@65 for No. 1, as in quality. Scotch Pig is quiet at $45 per ton. For Manufactured Iron the demand is moderate at best, and holders are asking an advance of $5@5 per ton for bars and rails.

Highwines at Chicago.

August 9.—Highwines a little more active, without, however, any change in prices. The sales were at $ 25—about 900 bbls changing hands at that price in lots. The demand is confined to supplying current wants, and there is no disposition to purchase on speculation.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Friday, August 11, 1865.

Prices generally tend upward. The stocks in the country are light, while the demand for goods from all quarters is unusually brisk. We anticipate a further advance in many staple goods. The crop of Flaxseed is a comparative failure, if we credit the reports which reach us from different sections of the country, and Linseed Oil is now held firm at $1 25 per gallon. Lard Oil continues to advance. Alcohol is higher. Rhubarb Root, Sal Soda, Bi Carb Soda, Caustic Soda, Dry White Zinc and Zinc in oil are all much higher than our former quotations. See quotations below:

Acid Acetic	48	to	50	lb
" Citric	1 06	to	1 12	"
" Oxalic	46	to	50	"
" Tartaric	1 03	to	1 08	"
Alcohol 98 @ @	4 30	to	4 35	gal.
" 98 @ @	4 35	to	4 40	"
Aloes, Cape	35	to	38	lb
" Socotrine	85	to	1 10	"
Ammonia Carb	24	to	25	"
" Aqua ff	12	to	16	"
Annotta	1 00	to	1 10	"
Ashes, Pot	7¾	to	8¾	"
" Pearl	9	to	10	"
" Soda	4¾	to	5¾	"
Balsam Copaiba	1 15	to	1 20	"
Bay Rum	5 00	to	5 75	gal.
Bark Cinchona, Red	2 00	to	2 10	lb.
" " Pale	75	to	90	"
" " Common	50	to	60	"
Black Lead, American	4	to	6	"
" " German	6	to	8	"
" "	12	to	16	"
Blue Mass U. S. P	66	to	68	"
Blue Vitriol	17	to	18	"
Borax, Refined	38	to	41	"
Brimstone, Roll	6¾	to	7¾	"
" Flor Sulphur	5¾	to	6¾	"
Calomel, American	1 35	to	1 40	"
" English	2 70	to	2 75	"
Camphor, Refined	1 10	to	1 15	"
Cantharides	1 75	to	1 85	"
Cassia in mats	88	to	90	"
Chamomiles, German	35	to	40	"
" Roman	25	to	35	"
Chloroform	2 25	to	2 50	"
Cloves	48	to	50	"
Cochineal	1 80	to	1 85	"
Concentrated Lye	11 00	to	11 50	case
Copperas	7 00	to	8 00	100 lb
Cream Tartar	45	to	65	lb.
Cubebs	88	to	90	"
Cudbear	30	to	40	"
Emery, Eng	14	to	17	"
Ether Nitric, Spirits of	85	to	90	"
" Sulphuric	1 45	to	1 50	"
Extract Logwood	15	to	16	"
" Liquorice Calabria	50	to	55	"
" " Italian	50	to	52	"
" Liquorice Sicily	25	to	28	"
Fustic, Chipped	5	to	6	"
Galls Aleppo	95	to	1 00	"
Gum Arabic, sorts	48	to	50	"
" " White	88	to	90	"
" Myrrh, Turkey	68	to	72	"
" Shellac	80	to	90	"
" Tragacanth, sorts	50	to	60	"
" " Flake	1 05	to	1 10	"
Hoffman's Anodyne	95	to	98	"
Indigo Manilla	1 60	to	1 65	"
" Spanish float	1 65	to	1 70	"
Iodine Resublimed	6 50	to	7 00	"
Juniper Berries	8	to	9	"
Logwood Chipped	3½	to	4¾	"
Mace	1 45	to	1 50	"
Madder	17	to	18	"
Magnesia Calcined	75	to	1 00	"
" Carbonate	50	to	55	"
Manna S. F	1 30	to	1 35	"
Morphia, Sulph	7 20	to	7 85	oz.
Nutmegs, No. 1	1 45	to	1 55	lb.
Oil Bergamot	9 00	to	11 00	"
" Castor	3 50	to	3 75	gall
" Cinnamon	9 10	to	9 50	"
" Cloves	5 25	to	5 75	"
" Cod Liver	3 00	to	7 25	gall
" Lemon	5 25	to	5 75	lb
" Lard, City	2 00	to	2 10	gall
" " Cincinnati	1 90	to	2 00	"
" Linseed	1 22	to	1 25	"
" Neatsfoot	1 60	to	1 65	"
" Olive	3 00	to	3 25	"
" " Quarts	7 25	to	12 00	doz
" Pitts	4 75	to	8 00	"
" Origanum	2 00	to	2 50	lb.
" Peppermint	6 00	to	6 50	"
" Rosemary	2 00	to	1 25	"
" Sassafras	1 75	to	1 80	"
" Sperm, genuine	2 90	to	3 10	gall.
" Tanners	1 80	to	1 90	"
" Whale W B	1 60	to	1 90	"
" Wintergreen	6 00	to	6 50	lb
Opium, Turkey	9 50	to	9 75	"
Phosphorus	45	to	55	"
Plaster Paris, calc'd	4 75	to	5 00	bbl
Potass Bi Chromate	28	to	30	lb
" Chlorate	38	to	40	"
" Iodide	5 00	to	5 75	"
" Prussiate Yellow	55	to	60	"
" " Red	1 75	to	1 85	"
Putty	6½	to	7	"
Quinine Sulph	2 57	to	2 62	oz.
Rosin, bbls of 280 lbs	14 00	to	15 00	bbl.
Root Gentian	13	to	15	lb.
" Ginger, E. I	30	to	32	"
" Jamaica	60	to	65	"
" Ipecac, Pow'd	6 10	to	6 30	"
" Jalap	3 80	to	4 00	"
" Liquorice	22	to	25	"
" Rhubarb, E. I	4 20	to	4 30	"
" Sarsaparilla Hond	25	to	30	"
" Senega	1 25	to	1 30	"
" Valerian, English	50	to	55	"
" " German	25	to	30	"
Sal Ammoniac	18	to	20	"
" Epsom	5¾	to	6	"
" Nitre	8	to	8½	"
Seed, Anise	30	to	35	"
" Canary	7 50	to	7 75	bush
" Coriander	3 50	to	3 75	lb.
" Hemp	3 00	to	3 25	bush.
" Mustard	28	to	30	lb.
Senna, A. & E. I	25	to	30	"
" "	25	to	30	"
Soda Bi Carb	11	to	12½	"
" Caustic	12	to	12½	"
Soap, Castile	21	to	22	"
" White	38	to	40	"
Starch	9	to	9½	"
Sugar Lead, White	45	to	50	"
Sumac, Sicily	40	to	45	"
Terra Japonica	10	to	12	lb.
Turpentine, Spirits	1 75	to	1 80	gall
Varnish, Copal	3 25	to	5 00	"
" Japan	1 50	to	2 00	"
" Turpentine	2 50	to	3 00	"
Vermilion Red	45	to	55	lb.
White Lead Pure	13	to	14	"
" " Fancy Brds	8	to	14	"
White " Dry	15	to	16	"
Red " Dry	15	to	16	"
Whiting	3½	to	4	"
Litharge	15	to	16	"
Zinc, in Oil	12	to	13	"
Zinc, in Oil, crate	12	to	13	"

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, August 10.—Receipts—25,000 bbls Flour, 16,000 bush Wheat, 14,000 bush Corn; 11,000 bush Oats. Shipments—1,200 bbls Flour, 5,000 bush Wheat, 119 bush Corn, 27,000 bush Oats. Highwines firm and 1@2c lower, at $2 18@2 14. Provisions dull. Freights ½c lower, at 5c for Corn to Buffalo. Flour moderately active. Wheat irregular and unsettled, closing at $1 26@5 for No. 1, and $1 12@1 13 for No. 2. Corn quiet and steady at 76½c for No. 3, and 80½c for No. 2. Oats quiet and lower, at 49½@50c.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, August 10.—Cotton receipts, 166 bales; market dull at 45c for middling. Corn unchanged. Oats steady at 60@65 for new, and 70c@80 for old. Tobacco—$26@16 for shipping leaf, and $16 @@16 50 for manufacturing. Whisky unchanged.

Milwaukie Market.

MILWAUKIE, August 10.—Flour dull. Wheat active; sales at $1 22@1 23½. Receipts—1000 bbls flour; 31,000 bush. wheat. Shipments—3,000 bbls. flour; 47,000 bush. wheat.

Chicago Iron and Nail Market.

August 9.—Iron—The market is very firm here, as well as in Pittsburgh, and an advance of 5c is noted there. Prices, however, are notably changed here, although there is an upward tendency. The demand is very good, and stocks are somewhat light. We now quote:

Common bar	5c
Horse shoe iron	6¾@ 7¼
Common sheet iron	8¾@ 9¼
Sheet iron, charcoal	9 @10
Sheet iron, Juniata	10 @11
Norway nail rods	12½@13
Plow steel, German	13
Plow steel, cast	17
Spring and tire steel, English	15
Tool cast steel, ordinary sizes, American	25
Tool cast steel, ordinary sizes, English	28
Cast steel, American, machinery	20
Blister steel	20 @@20
Russia, No. 1@2	25 @@30
Russia, American, 1st quality ₩ bundle	25
Russia, American, 2d quality ₩ sheet	26
Russia, American, 1st quality ₩ sheet	25
Russia, American, 2d quality ₩ sheet	24

Nails—The market continues very firm at the advance of one dollar per keg since we formed a few sales in car load or small lots, and is, in fact, firmer than at any previous time during the season. The demand also continues very active. We now quote:

10 to 6d, ₩ keg	$5 50@5 75
8d, ₩ keg	5 75@6 00
6d, ₩ keg	6 00@6 25
4d, ₩ keg	6 25@6 50
Clinch, ₩ keg	8 00@8 75
	9 00

Philadelphia Oil Market.

August 9.—Oils—Sperm and Whale are held above the views of buyers, with little selling. Lard oil is scarce, and winter is worth $2 05@2 10. Linseed is steady at $1 18@1 20. Petroleum is unchanged and rather quiet, with sales of 800 bbls to refiners at 41c @42c for crude; 52@53c for refined in bond, and 69@ 72c for free, closing with rather more demand for refined.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per Cleveland & Pitts. R. R.—J Robertson, 10 bbls flour; J B Canfield, 25 bxs cheese; T C Jenkins, 32 do; L & V Voigt, 12 bbls apples, 10 kegs butter, 25 bxs cheese; W S Haven, 83 bbls apples, 10 kegs butter; E Wells, 168 sacks; Lindsay & Owens, 1 car brick; Graham & Thomas, 10 bbls flour; C L Caldwell, 5 hhds whiskey; R A Fahnestock, 3 bxs medicine; Tauerman & Applebaum, 10 bbls whisky.

**Imports per P.,